

THE JERUSALEM POST

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FOR THE RECORD

Publication of *The Jerusalem Post* together with all daily newspapers was prevented yesterday by a 24-hour walk-out strike by the national newspaper printers' union. Here is a summary of the major news reports for Monday morning.

• The cost-of-living index rose in June by 13.3 per cent to 4,391.7 points on a 1980 base line of 100. This is the largest June index ever. The rise for the first six months of the year was 122.5 per cent, giving an annual rate of 395 per cent. The wholesale price index was up 13.8 per cent in June.

As a result of the C-o-L index rise, a 10.6 per cent salary increment will be paid to all salaried workers with July salaries.

• Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir reported to the cabinet on his conversations last week with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson who conveyed the views of President Mubarak and King Hussein on Mideast issues.

• The government and the World Zionist Organization are to hold this Friday as Zionism Day to mark the 80th anniversary of the death of Theodor Herzl. Prime Minister Shamir requested that the problems still facing the Zionist movement not be overshadowed by the current Knesset elections.

• Minister Sara Doron told the cabinet that the Israel Defence Forces and the Nature Reserves Authority had done more than any other bodies to make a success of the recent national clean-up campaign. She regretted that not every local authority had taken the campaign seriously.

• Bus fares, both urban and inter-urban, are to go up by an average of 8 per cent on Wednesday.

• Three Israeli soldiers were lightly wounded on Sunday when light weapons were fired at an IDF patrol near Madusha, southeast of Sidon.

• Syrian troops moved into several villages in the Koura province of northern Lebanon, in an effort to halt the fighting between Christian and Moslem militias.

• The Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, has accepted an invitation from the Saudi Arabian authorities to take part in this year's Hajj to Mecca.

• Some 300 dunams of natural forest overlooking Giva on the Carmel range south of Haifa were destroyed in a fire that burned from Saturday afternoon until Sunday midday.

New West Bank settlement ceremonies

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday laid the cornerstone of a hilltop settlement in the West Bank, one of 10 such settlements the government has announced will be set up in the final run-up to the elections.

Earlier this week, Justice Gavriel Bach, chairman of the elections committee, ruled that while the ceremonies were a factor in the elections, they could proceed, but not with state funding. (See page 2)

Yesterday the Likud brought 60 busloads of participants to the ceremony at Givat Ehad near Modi'in, where they heard Shamir say the events had "no connection" with the elections. (Related story, page 3)

Earlier, Nahal soldiers handed over a barren Judean desert outpost some eight kilometres northeast of Hebron to a group of yeshiva students. Even the army has regarded the site at Asfar as far from ready to be termed a Nahal settlement, and the soldiers there had been engaged in entirely military duties.

But Israel Goldstein, a leader of the Diaspora yeshiva settler group told *The Jerusalem Post* that that was

where he and his fellows wanted to live. "In the war of Gog and Magog," he said, "the Judean Hills will be the safest place to live." Goldstein anticipated that a light industrial plant will be built at the settlement in about a year. Meanwhile the settlers will commute to Jerusalem.

The settlement effort will culminate next Sunday, on the eve of the elections, with the opening of four settlements, three in the Gaza Strip and one, Peduel, affiliated with the National Religious party, in Samaria.

On Sunday, the first of the ceremonies was held at Adam, five kilometres northeast of Neve Ya'acov, in the presence of Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman. Heavy machines had bulldozed the land clear in the previous two weeks and trucks had brought in 20 caravans. As workers assembled water-pipes, the government and the World Zionist Organization celebrated the arrival of the first settlers, the vanguard of more former Jerusalem slum neighbourhood families who had squatted in picnic tents on the Hill of the Good Samaritan last (Continued on back page)



Deputy Prime Minister David Levy salutes a gathering at Jerusalem's Ben-Yehuda mall last night. (Yitzhak Harari)

9% wage agreement signed in private sector

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The final major obstacle to industrial peace in the week preceding the elections was overcome yesterday when the Histadrut and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations signed a private-sector wage agreement for 1984-1986.

The Israel Chambers of Commerce and the Private Farmers Federation declined to sign the agreement, however, and the Metal Workers and Electricians Union signed "under protest."

The agreement provides for the payment of a 9 per cent wage increase to all private-sector workers with this month's salary, payable at the beginning of next month. A further 1 per cent will be paid, either directly or into the worker's pension fund, at a date "to be agreed upon."

No binding commitment is made in the agreement for the payment of further wage increases. It states that the wage situation in the private sector will be re-examined in October and again next April and salaries will be adjusted accordingly.

The wage increase specified in the agreement covers all wage demands on the national and industry or union levels. However, workers still have the opportunity to improve their lot on the plant level.

The agreement pertains to wages only and is not a comprehensive framework agreement. The other components of a framework agreement, such as pensions, minimum wage and industrial retraining, are being negotiated separately by sub-committees, which are not expected to conclude their work before the elections.

Yesterday's ceremony included (Continued on back page)

Sweet reception for Shamir in tour of Haifa's market

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
and DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporters

HAIFA. - Prime Minister Shamir was given a sweet reception when he toured the Talpiot market in the Hadar quarter here last night, as one stall owner showered Shamir and his entourage with candies.

The prime minister was surrounded by bodyguards and a strong force of police. But that did not stop

the crowd from pushing forward to catch a glimpse of him and shake his hand.

Stall owners shouted, clapped and banged their scales as the prime minister moved quickly down the aisles.

Later, one Alignment supporter did raise his voice and boo as Shamir (Continued on back page)

Alignment: 52-36; Likud: 45-40

Parties give conflicting poll forecasts

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. - With elections less than a week away, a considerable discrepancy has emerged between the polls of the two major parties. The Likud poll shows the Alignment lead down to five Knesset seats and narrowing, but the Alignment's latest poll, released yesterday, shows the Alignment lead holding steady at 16 seats.

The Alignment poll, conducted Sunday by Avi Diskin, based on a random sample of 600 persons, differs only slightly from his previous poll.

While still predicting a 16-seat lead - the widest predicted by any pollster in the country - Diskin now speaks of 52 seats for the Alignment and 36 for the Likud, where he

earlier predicted 53 for Alignment and 37 for Likud.

He also predicts six seats for Tehiya, four for the National Religious Party, three for the Citizens Rights Movement, two or three for Shinui, three for Yahad, two for Aguda, two for Morasha, two for Shas, one for Hurvitz, with Tami, Kach and Lova Eliav in danger of not passing the threshold. Rakah and the progressive lists are together awarded five Knesset seats by Diskin.

Diskin stressed the poll was conducted before the publication of the latest cost-of-living figures. He said there are fewer undecided voters now.

Diskin revealed his statistics at a press conference presided over by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

POST POLL ANALYSIS

Why the gap narrowed

By HANCOCH and
RAFI SMITH
Special to the Jerusalem Post

The 6 per cent cut in the Alignment's lead over the Likud between the June and July polls, as revealed in *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday, should not be passed over lightly. The Alignment still led the Likud by 39.5 per cent to 29.5 per cent, but with 10 days to go between the poll and the election, the cut in the lead to 10 per cent represented an important turn.

By examining the factors associated with the decline in support for the Alignment and the increase in support for the Likud, we can gain some insight into why the gap narrowed at this late stage of the election campaign. Let us look at some key indicators:

"In your opinion is the government successful or unsuccessful in activities in the following areas?" (percentage answering "successful" or "fairly successful")

	Dec. 1983	April 1984	June 1984	July 1984
Economy	11	11	12	18
Social	28	29	29	46
Defence	49	40	40	46
Foreign Affairs	53	40	38	45
Generally successful	31	24	25	34

The July poll reveals some startling changes. Having been in the doldrums in polls from December to June, the government's score on the economy rose by 6 per cent in July to the point where 18 per cent (still a low percentage) thought the government fairly successful in this area.

A more surprising rise follows. Suddenly, in July, 46 per cent thought the government successful

in handling social affairs. An increase of 17 per cent in one month is almost unprecedented and indicates a deep stirring in the community. In defence and foreign affairs the government also recorded gains, but still remained less popular than it had been in December, 1983.

Another change recorded between June and July was a 9 per cent (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Convention troubles still loom for Mondale after Lance flap

SAN FRANCISCO (AP). - Walter Mondale's weekend problems over the party's leadership have ended, but he will still find himself dealing with an array of convention week troubles - including a dispute over the party platform and the unhappiness of some minority delegates.

The four-day Democratic National Convention was to open yesterday afternoon. Mondale is expected to be nominated as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate along with his vice-presidential choice, New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro.

Meanwhile, some of the party's professional politicians are bemoaning how quickly the euphoria created last Thursday when Mondale named Ferraro has evaporated in the face of the troubles.

Since Thursday, "it's been nothing but excitement" about the ticket, said representative Norman Mineta. Now "it's as if we shot ourselves in the foot."

Mondale created a furore when he announced on Saturday he was relieving Charles Manatt as party chief and naming Georgia party leader Bert Lance as general chairman of his presidential campaign. Many delegates and state party leaders expressed outrage over Manatt's firing, and on Sunday a top Mondale aide announced Manatt would stay on through the election.

The reverse in direction smoothed many feathers, but it ruffled a few all over again. Iowa Democratic chairman David Nagle complained he had just spent 24 hours defending Mondale's first decision to get rid of (Continued on Page 4)

Former prime minister's outburst on Sharon Begin in private phone call: 'Do not mention that name'

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. - Former prime minister Menachem Begin has reportedly at long last given expression to his known dislike for his former defence minister, Ariel Sharon.

It has been reliably learned that a prominent advocate who is in constant telephone contact with Begin, mentioned Sharon's name in a recent conversation, with a resulting outburst. "Please do not mention that name in my hearing."

The advocate expressed his asto-

nishment at this reaction of the former premier, who has hitherto carefully veiled any reference to Sharon. Begin's former secretary, Yona Klimovitsky, has told newsmen that her former boss's breakdown was due partly to the death of his late wife Aliza, and partly to what he saw as his betrayal by two men he trusted implicitly. Further questioning elicited the names of the defence minister and chief of staff of the war in Lebanon, Ariel Sharon and Rafael Eitan.

It is also public knowledge that Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori has written to the former premier beseeching him "to tell the public the truth" about who caused his withdrawal from public life. In his letter, Zipori is known to have asked Begin "to overcome your known reticence and tell the nation the truth."

Zipori was severely rebuked by his Likud colleagues after the letter's existence became known, and was even dropped from his position in the Likud election campaign headquarters, in charge of campaign speeches.

From Likud headquarters the word has been getting around that the party still hopes that its former leader will rally to the cause in the final week of the campaign. Prime Minister Shamir even called on his predecessor to persuade him to make an appearance. However, by last night, it was still not sure whether Begin would respond to his successor's appeal.

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(in English)

Monday, July 23, from 9:30 p.m. to the wee hours

Projection of Israel TV election results
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Copenhagen	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
Frankfurt	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
Geneva	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
Helsinki	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
Hong Kong	28-32	10-15	Clear
Johannesburg	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
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Madrid	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
Moscow	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
New York	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
Oslo	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
Paris	14-17	15-20	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

City	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	14-17	15-20
Golan	14-17	15-20
Nahariya	14-17	15-20
Safed	14-17	15-20
Haifa Port	14-17	15-20
Tiberias	14-17	15-20
Nazareth	14-17	15-20
Afula	14-17	15-20
Shomron	14-17	15-20
Tel Aviv	14-17	15-20
B-G Airport	14-17	15-20
Jericho	14-17	15-20
Gaza	14-17	15-20
Beer Sheva	14-17	15-20
Eilat	14-17	15-20

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

French Ambassador Jacques Dupont last night gave a belated 14th of July garden party at his residence in Jaffa.

The guests included Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor, Defence Minister Moshe Arens, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres, former president Yitzhak Navon and Manufacturers' Association president Eli Hurwitz.

Jewish terror suspect asks for suspended term

Sentencing of Yehuda Cohen, the only man accused in the Jewish terror case who has not been remanded in custody, is to be handed down by the end of July.

In a plea-bargaining deal, Cohen admitted to joining a conspiracy to blow up the Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount and of studying the security arrangements there on three occasions.

Cohen on Sunday asked that the Jerusalem District Court sentence him to a suspended term, or to three months of outside work. But the prosecution sought a deterrent sentence, saying that Cohen's actions proved that he was not the crime of a moment's weakness, but one motivated by ideological considerations. (Itim)

Judge made acting justice

Jerusalem District Court Judge Yehuda Weiss has been appointed an acting member of the Supreme Court for a six-month term. It was announced yesterday by the Justice Ministry.

Woman slain

A 41-year-old woman was found stabbed in her apartment in Jerusalem's Neve Ya'acov neighbourhood yesterday evening by neighbours. She died shortly after the police, summoned by the neighbours, arrived on the scene. Police said that the attack had occurred in the early afternoon. (Itim)

Gaza boy dies in jump from moving lorry

ASHKELON (Itim). - A 16-year-old boy from the Gaza Strip was killed on the Erez-Ashkelon highway on Sunday when he jumped from a moving truck.

The boy, riding in the back of a truck taking Gaza workers northwards, apparently decided he wanted to stay behind, and jumped off, killing himself in the fall.

Welcome to Israel

Lee Johnson and Wife Deborah of Omaha, Nebraska and friend, Gary Woolf of Boston, a Harvard College student, son of Bob Woolf of Boston, a leading sports attorney. Lee Johnson is an outstanding professional basketball player of Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. Joel Berry of Boston, Mass.

Prof. Rabbi David Neiman, Judicial Dept., Boston College, a Roman Catholic institution.

Dr. Hadassah Gurfein and Husband Elzsha, consulting engineer, Englewood, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Zarrow, pharmacist of Astoria, New York.

Elizabeth Sokol and Daughter Gabriela of Jerusalem, from a trip to England and Scandinavia.

From the Capt. Yehiel and Ruth Glosky Langer Hospitality Foundation, One Maple St., Jerusalem.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Campaign heating up in last week Economy, corruption seen as issues

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Experts in both large parties expect the TV confrontation between the Likud and Labour to heat up in the last week left before polling day, with Labour hitting hard on economic issues and the Likud countering with accusations of illegitimate Histadrut connections and corruption charges.

Labour on Sunday made forceful use of the latest cost-of-living figures. These will probably feature prominently in the Alignment broadcasts this week, and Alignment campaign managers have told *The Jerusalem Post* that on this occasion, the approach will be "no-holds-barred," and that "a very hard-hitting message can be expected."

The Likud says it is planning a rebuttal on the cost-of-living issue, although the campaign managers would not divulge what their line will be.

Meanwhile the Likud continues to be elated at the fact that former prime minister Menachem Begin last week made a donation of IS25,000 to the Likud campaign. This was seen as his long-awaited public endorsement.



ment, and has already triggered a flow of contributions into depleted Likud campaign coffers. The Likud headquarters in Metzuadat Ze'ev is furthermore buzzing with rumours that Begin is about to make either a TV appearance or a radio appeal on behalf of the Likud, just prior to the elections.

The Likud plans to stress its own lack of campaign funds in the remaining days of the electoral battle. Last weekend the Likud ran out of money for newspaper ads. On Sunday the party raised the issue in its TV campaign spot, and asked why the Alignment does not find itself in a similar predicament. The Likud resurrected the Levinson, Yadin, Ofer and other affairs involving top Labour figures. However, chunks of the broadcast were blacked out by

order of head of the Central Elections committee, Justice Gavriel Bach.

Meanwhile, the Likud intends to go ahead with its large rally planned for tomorrow evening at Tel Aviv's Kikar Malchei Yisrael to wind up the campaign. All the Likud leaders will be there, led by Prime Minister Shamir. Likud campaign workers hope that by that time they may have a taped message from Begin to play over the loudspeakers.

Labour has cancelled its own Kikar Malchei Yisrael rally planned for Thursday night, on the grounds that the manpower and work hours required to put such an event together would be put to more efficient use in planning for election day itself.

Labour is considered to have an advantage over the Likud as far as election day activity is concerned. Such activity, mainly geared to bringing party supporters to the polls, is seen as worth two to three Knesset seats at the least, and here Labour is in a much more favourable position than the Likud as far as manpower, vehicles and other facilities are concerned.

Bach gives go-ahead to settlement ceremonies

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government may go ahead with its new settlement dedication ceremonies between now and election day despite the fact that such events offer the Likud a political sounding board, the chairman of the Central Elections Committee, Justice Gavriel Bach, ruled yesterday.

In wording selected to avoid an opinion on the question of settlements themselves, Bach stated that Hashai did not prove that the cost of the ceremonies will be borne by official organizations subject to State Comptroller review.

Of the nine ceremonies, four mark establishment of new settlements by settlement organizations. In the other five, Nahal outposts will formally be declared civilian communities.

Likud to ban "four or five" events organized by the Histadrut and local labour councils at which Alignment candidates for the Knesset were to appear.

Bach added, "Though I am not prohibiting the settlement ceremonies, no entertainment may be included in them, even the appearance of the IDF band or IDF dance troupe, because this would violate the law."

Though candidates for the Knesset may take part in the ceremonies, entertainment is banned, Bach added.

Bach's ruling was on a formal complaint by MK Yehuda Hashai, the Alignment representative on the Central Elections Committee, against the Likud and Tebiya-Tzomet. Hashai asked Bach to prohibit "the exhibitionist settlement blitz in Judea, Samaria and Gaza District" scheduled between July 15 and 22, because this would violate the section in the Election Law that forbids a body subject to State Comptroller review to participate in political propaganda activity.

Bach wrote: "As for the question of whether these ceremonies contain election propaganda, my answer is yes. However, many such events have been held in recent years, and if these particular ceremonies had been held a year or two ago, with the participation of cabinet ministers, the events would have been viewed as accepted official ceremonies, untied to any political partisan advantage."

In a clear warning against political statements at the settlement ceremonies, Bach noted that he recently issued an order requested by the

deserves the votes of the ultra-Orthodox voter.

Different explanations have been put forward as to Schach's choosing this form of endorsement. One is that within a day or two he will give his blessing to Shas in the same manner. In last year's Jerusalem municipal elections, he endorsed both the Aguda and Shas.

The Rabbi of Gur has given the Aguda list his tentative endorsement. The rabbi, who is chairman of the Council of Sages, whose hasidic wing he heads, had withheld his endorsement for several weeks to protest the alleged insubordination of MK Menahem Porush who is No. 2 on the Aguda list.

Top rabbi due to indirectly endorse Aguda

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hamodia, the Agudat Yisrael daily is scheduled to publish an indirect endorsement today of Aguda's Knesset list by Rabbi Eliezer Schach of Bnei Brak, the mentor of the Lithuanian yeshiva heads in Aguda's Council of Sages.

Up to now Schach has withstood the pressure exerted on him by leaders of each of the two ultra Orthodox lists - Aguda and Shas (Sephardi Torah Guardians) - to endorse its list.

Today's Hamodia is expected to print a statement by Rabbi Binyamin Silber of Bnei Brak saying that he heard from Schach that the Aguda

deserves the votes of the ultra-Orthodox voter.

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Last week he yielded to the plea of MK Avraham Shapira, who visited him at Arad where he was vacationing, and called for support of the Aguda list. But he made it known that he was still awaiting an apology from Porush.

When no such apology had been expressed by last Thursday night, he reportedly was about to issue a statement that Porush "does not have the approbation of the sages." But again Shapira induced him to wait.

Porush, on the other hand, is still waiting for the Rabbi of Gur to denounce the assault on him by Gur yeshiva students last month that necessitated his hospitalization.

Farmers call off their border protest

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAFAH. - Twenty-five farmers from the six Hevel Shalom moshavim called off their demonstration at the border crossing with Egypt here last night.

The 25, who have been here since Sunday morning in a protest aimed at improving their production conditions and debt schedules, called off the action as a gesture of goodwill before a meeting this morning in Jerusalem with the directors-general

of the Finance and Agriculture Ministries and the Jewish Agency.

Agriculture Ministry spokesman Naftali Yaniv said last night that representatives of the demonstrating farmers met with Minister Pessah Grupper yesterday, and received \$2.5 million for next year's tomato exports, "which means that each tomato-growing family is assured of at least \$8,000 this coming season."

Both sides agreed that only those families which have debts directly attributed to agricultural problems will receive help from the ministry.

PARTIES

(Continued from Page One)

Alignment campaign chairman Mordechai Gur, who announced: "There is no real change in the voting trend, and our findings are corroborated by nightly telephone calls regarding the effectiveness of our television broadcasts."

This contrasts sharply with the Likud poll conducted by Sarah Shemer. Her poll, conducted last Wednesday and Thursday, based on interviews of a representative sample of over 500 persons, shows the gap between the Alignment and the Likud has shrunk to five seats.

According to Shemer, had elections been held last week, the Alignment would have won 45 Knesset seats to the Likud's 40. Most pollsters in the country agree that the gap between the Alignment and the Likud is closing, although they differ in estimating the size of the gap.

Shemer told *The Jerusalem Post* that in her last four polls, the gap has been narrowing by two to three mandates per week. This trend would leave the Alignment lead at three seats by election day.

Shemer cautioned against drawing

any hasty conclusions, noting that the gap might not continue to narrow at the same rate.

The publication Sunday of a record cost-of-living index rise for June could again widen the gap in the Alignment's favour, for example.

At Likud headquarters it was noted yesterday that 20 per cent of the electorate is still undecided, according to the latest Shemer poll. Most of these floaters, moreover, are one-time Likud voters which could give the Likud greater chance of winning them back.

At the same time, however, it is noted that much of the Alignment loss has gone not to the Likud but to the smaller parties on the left of the political spectrum, none of which could under any circumstances be considered as potential coalition partners for the Likud.

In addition, some of those who have apparently switched allegiance to these small parties, might in the end decide to vote Alignment.

Peres: Woman in cabinet, will change abortion law

By LEA LAVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If the Alignment forms the next government there will be a woman in the cabinet, Shimon Peres promised several hundred Na'amat members at the Ohel Shalom hall in Tel Aviv yesterday.

He also promised that the Abortion Law will be amended so that any woman who wants an abortion can get one without risk.

In response to a complaint by Na'amat Secretary-General Masha Lubelsky, that government support for building day nurseries has virtually stopped under the Likud, Peres promised that an Alignment government would match all money raised by the women's organizations for building day nurseries.

Gur: A vote for Yahad is a vote for the Likud

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - A vote for Yahad, the party led by Ezer Weizman, is a vote for the Likud and Tebiya, according to Alignment campaign manager Mordechai Gur.

In a statement this week, Gur said that Shinui's surplus vote agreement with Yahad means that votes for this party might also swell the bloc of the Likud, Agudat Yisrael and Tebiya.

No decision by Israelis in Dikko case on guilty plea

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - Lawyers acting for the three Israelis charged with drugging and kidnapping former Nigerian transport minister Umaru Dikko have categorically denied reports that the three have decided to plead guilty to the charges.

Peter Pimm, who is working on the case on behalf of Sir David Napley, one of Britain's leading criminal lawyers, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that it would be "impossible for anyone to take such a decision" before he had seen the evidence against his clients, Dr. Lev Arie Shapiro, Felix Abutbol and Alexander Barak.

"No one could advise them on such a course of action until the evidence is seen and that will not be known until the day they walk into court."

Pimm added that when the three, together with Nigerian diplomat Mohammed Yusufu, make their second appearance at Lambeth Magistrates Court on Thursday, it is expected that they will again be remanded in custody while the police complete their investigations. Pimm said that he did not expect the hearing before a judge and jury to begin for several weeks.

Pimm saw the three Israelis in prison last week and is due to visit them again before their second court appearance. Speaking at a meeting in Liverpool, Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Avner said that the involvement of Israeli nationals in the Dikko Affair was "an ugly, shameful, brutal and obscene fact."

He repeated the official Israeli denial of any Mossad involvement in the affair.

Nessim Gaon's Israeli lawyer, Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, arrived yesterday in Geneva to discuss Gaon's intention to sue Kol Yisrael for suggesting that the Swiss-based millionaire was involved in the Dikko kidnapping attempt.

Syrian troops patrol North Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP). - Syrian army troops patrolled North Lebanon's farmlands yesterday to stabilize a 24-hour-old cease-fire between two rival Syrian-backed militia groups vying for control of the fertile Koura and Zgorta regions.

The soldiers began deploying in buffer zones separating the fighters in the Koura region on Sunday following an agreement in Damascus between leaders of the "Marada" (Giants) militiamen and the Lebanese "Syrian Social Nationalist Party."

The two traditional enemies had been fighting since last Wednesday. Police said the battles, which subsided Sunday morning, left 40 people killed and 158 wounded. The victims were mainly civilians whose homes and farms were hit during artillery and rocket barrages.

Police said the region was quiet yesterday and all roads linking the tiny villages in Koura were open to traffic.

Ali forming new Egypt government

CAIRO (AP). - Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali yesterday announced the resignation of his cabinet and immediately started consultations on the formation of his new cabinet, which is expected to include changes in several key ministerial posts.

Government sources, who refused to be identified, said Ali's consultations with candidates for the cabinet would continue today and that the new cabinet would be formally announced and sworn in tomorrow morning.

Request denied in Hefetz trial

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). - The judges of a police disciplinary court here yesterday ruled against a request by the attorney for suspended Deputy Commander Assaf Hefetz, on trial for leaking information to the press, that one of the three judges be disqualified.

But the judges stated that the judge in question, Deputy Commander Nathan Shai, could decide to disqualify himself. Shai will announce his decision at the beginning of the court's next session.

ELECTION POLL

(Continued from Page One)

rise to 34 per cent, in those who felt the government generally successful in its activities.

Thus the narrowing of the gap between the Alignment and the Likud was accompanied by even larger shifts in the various evaluations of government performance, particularly in the social area.

Regarding the leadership teams, the changes were modest, as can be seen in the table below:

"In your opinion which of the following teams is better to run the government?" (figures in percentages)

	April poll	June poll	July poll
Alignment: Peres, Navon, Rabin	41	43	41
Likud: Shamir, Levy, Arens	31	32	36
Both equally good	8	9	7
Neither good	12	11	10
No opinion	8	5	6

The data show a modest swing to the Likud team, but the Alignment team still has a better evaluation. These figures do not suggest that leadership is the issue at the heart of the shifts. A clearer insight can be gained by examining the public's positions regarding which party they think can better handle public affairs:

"Which party will succeed better in handling the following problems?" (in percentages)

	Alignment	Likud	Others, no opinion
Economy	46	26	28
Inflation	44	23	33
Lebanon	44	38	18
Public Savings	36	32	32
Judea and Samaria	36	43	21
Social Gap	27	41	32

The Alignment enjoys an impressive advantage in handling the key problems of the country - the economy and Lebanon - and the changes from previous polls have been very slight.

Attention should be given to the last item, the social gap, where the lead of the Likud has widened impressively, for in the June poll the Likud was favoured by only 36 per cent, compared to 30 per cent for the Alignment. The finding is consistent with the sharp rise in evaluating the government's success in the social area reported earlier.

Indeed, among Jews originating from Arab countries, the Likud leads the Alignment by 52 per cent to 18 per cent, a most impressive result.

But if the social issue is so important, why is this only emerging now, towards the end of the campaign? The basic cause for this, it transpires, is more economic than social. The single biggest change between the June and July polls was in the answer to the key question: (agree/disagree) "In recent months, the standard of living of your family fell."

In the June poll, 50 per cent agreed and 33 per cent disagreed. A month later, the picture reversed. In the July poll, only 24 per cent agreed that their standard of living had fallen, while 50 per cent disagreed.

So the government policy of pumping resources into the economy and passing social legislation was indeed being felt.

Another sign of the improved position of the government is found in reactions to the statement, "Government policy threatens the value of public savings." A month ago, 54 per cent of the public agreed and 24 per cent disagreed. In July, after the passing of a law on the subject, 45 per cent agreed and 36 per cent disagreed.

But the public is aware of the temporary nature of the gains. By a widening margin of 52 per cent to 27 per cent, the public thought that because of election economics the government is losing control of its economic programme. Even more than a month ago, the public felt, by 70 per cent to 13 per cent, that severe economic measures are likely after the elections, whichever party forms the new government.

How is it then, that a public which feels that the Alignment would be better at handling the economy, that the Likud's election economic policy is hurting the economy, and that harsh economic measures are to be expected after the election, is nevertheless edging back to the Likud?

The data seem to suggest that the Alignment has simply failed to find answers convincing to the Likud's actions in the eyes of the public. Although the public thinks the Alignment is generally better at handling the economy on any specific, or economic planning issue, it did not, for all that, think the Alignment better than the Likud.

Are we then returning to 1981, late in the campaign? Then, too, the Alignment was seen as better at handling the economy. But then finance minister Yoram Arior was able to lead the way to a Likud victory by his "correct economics" to which the Alignment could give the electorate no answer.

Is this happening again on a more modest scale? A moderate and temporary upswing in the economy has caused many to swing to the Likud in an area, close to their hearts, the social area, narrowing the social gap.

Body of murdered Beirut Jew found

BEIRUT (AP). - A prominent Lebanese Jew, kidnapped from his home in Moussem West Beirut more than two weeks ago, has been found dead on a beach near the city's airport, police said. He was buried in Sidon, location of Lebanon's main Jewish cemetery.

The body of Raouf Sobhi Mizrachi, 54, an electrical engineer, was kept for 10 days in a hospital morgue before it was identified by his wife and brother and then turned over for burial, according to police.

They said they had unearthed no clue yet as to the identity of the three gunmen who broke into Mizrachi's house and dragged him handcuffed from his second-floor apartment to a waiting car early on July 1.

Mizrachi, who owned and ran a store for electrical tools in West Beirut's Sanaya neighbourhood, lived with his wife and two of his three children in the nearby Wardieh area.

His wife, Vicky Abadi, dashed to the nearest police station and reported the abduction. But police investigations were futile.

Police said they finally got word from Al-Makassed Islamic Hospital in West Beirut of an unidentified body that had been brought to its morgue from the Ouzai beach on July 3.

Mrs. Mizrachi said the victim's brother, Joseph, were taken to the hospital and identified the body. Coroner Antoine Husari said Mizrachi had been beaten to death with an iron bar, according to police.

DANCE. - The Jerusalem dance troupe Hora Yerushalayim was awarded the prize of the outstanding group at the Kinneret Festival.

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Dr. JASHA POMERANIEC

Member of our Board of Directors

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has left us

She bequeathed her body to science

Her sister Greta Miller

Her friends

הכנסת הארבע

Floating voices and the floating voter

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — In the hot and humid summer's night air, the voices of the two politicians weave a fabric of two very different styles.

Deputy Premier David Levy is in the parking lot of the old bus station in the southern corner of town, far from the meadows and gardens of the Weizmann Institute. Knesset Member Yitzhak Rabin is in Founder's Park, barely 200 metres away as the crow — and the amplified voices — fly. They are speaking at the same time, their different cadences punctuating each other.

Levy draws more people, but it is possibly because there is more room in the parking lot. Rabin draws an older crowd, and one that gives its strongest applause to pledges of civility. Levy speaks to a mythical "you," meaning the Alignment, and earns most of his applause and cheers for his personal attacks on the Alignment's leaders. Rabin never once mentions by name anybody from the Likud.

This is a town of blue-collar workers and laboratory professionals, a town of elderly Central Europeans who worked the fields, and of young men in tight T-shirts and jeans who lean casually on cars. Thus the audiences divide: those who were proud once to be working class going to hear Rabin, those who believe they are working class because of a conspiracy of past Labour governments going to hear Levy.

But in both audiences there are the floating voters. They stand at the

EYE-WITNESS

edges, or find a bench or curb on which to sit while listening. They are middle-aged and younger, couples out for a stroll with their baby, stopping for free entertainment and hoping that maybe the politician will have something to say that they haven't heard before.

Rabin's deep voice rumbles through the air. His hands grip the podium and sometimes rise into the air as he makes his points. Two blocks away, Levy is also gripping the podium, his knuckles white.

More than ever before Levy sounds like Menachem Begin. Before he began his appearance he received a letter from the deputy mayor of Rehovot, who is now sitting on the Alignment platform next to Rabin. The letter, accompanied by flowers, asked Levy to restrain his followers, so that "our (Labour) leaders can campaign with respect and honour" in Rehovot.

Levy does not mention the letter in his speech, but he refers to it indirectly. "You don't demand respect, you give respect," says the deputy prime minister.

The crowd of about 2,000 stands patiently, waiting for some message other than the descriptions of Labour as "liars, deceitful, lying about the Likud and themselves."

An off-duty policeman says that he wants to know what the Likud is going to do about inflation. "What does it matter what they say they'll

do?" answers his friend. "They haven't done it until now."

Just then Levy begins the Likud explanation that inflation is "not really a big problem." From over the rooftops comes Rabin's rumble. "Inflation..." One can only hear key words, words that we've become attuned to hear, like inflation, or settlements, or Lebanon.

Levy doesn't mention Lebanon. Rabin spends time on the subject, and his audience of about 1,000 applauds as he points out that Labour supported the war initially, but was opposed to the invasion past the 45-kilometre mark. There's nothing new in that, and the journalists on the campaign trail shrug, just as two blocks away they are shrugging as Levy reiterates how the Likud has brought pride to the Sephardi Jews, and how Labour has divided the country.

Levy's attacks on Shimon Peres are not new. Nor is Rabin's echoing of Peres's debate theme that Labour has learned from its mistakes while the Likud has made mistakes. Levy's entourage promises that Menachem Begin will come out of hiding. Rabin says that the Likud has not built a single major industrial plant in seven years.

Those who applauded at the beginning are those who applaud at the end. On the fringes of the crowds, those who were unconvinced remain so.

All talk and no listen in the centre of Jlem

By MICHAEL EILAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

There doesn't seem to be any floating vote in the street politics of Jerusalem. Every one of the hundreds of people who gather around the Hamashbir department store to argue about the elections every afternoon seems passionately sure of his or her opinion.

The square at the top of the Ben Yehuda pedestrian mall is full of tightly-packed clusters of people claiming their views in loud voices, with upraised hands marking each point in their argument. The ground at their feet is covered with the election debris — a thick layer of pamphlets, stickers — all the bits of paper to which campaign experts give so much thought.

The right-wing parties seem to have a definite advantage in the daily ritual. There are a group of about 30 men of various right-wing persuasions who attend the afternoon sessions every day and spend half of their time arguing and the other half of their time listening to one another.

As a consequence, the crowd is packed thickest around the Alignment and Lova Eliaz booths. The others present there yesterday — the

Likud, Tami, Yahad, the National Religious Party, Kach and Mordechai Ben-Porat's list — were mostly staffed by bored teenagers handing out pamphlets.

"I usually pick the most extreme guy in the crowd to argue with," one man at the Alignment booth said. "Now, of course, he won't agree with me, but some of the people who cluster together to hear us might be impressed by our moderation."

"But believe me, it's tough. Even if the devil were chasing me I doubt whether I'd hear the insults, foul language and curses I've heard in the last week."

Two bored-looking policemen were sitting at the site, and regular participants in the afternoon sessions said that arguments get close to blows several times a day, but there always seems to be somebody who cools tempers.

One of the most dense groups of people was around Arye Ben-Yosef, who was at the Lova Eliaz booth, leading off several Kach supporters. "The Arabs multiply like flies," screamed one Kach man. Ben-Yosef lost his temper and shouted: "That's racism." "Yeah Yeah, it sure is, and we like it," a chorus of Kach supporters answered. Later, another Kach youth arguing with a middle-aged man from the Likud said, "OK, so I'm a Nazi, so what?"

The Kach and Tehiya supporters, managed to make the traditional arguments between the Likud and Alignment supporters into an almost amiable ritual.

Down in Ben Yehuda, nobody in the many cafes along the mall was interested in politics. A busker played the saxophone, and the only evidence of the elections was in the grimy pamphlets blown down from the square above.

But even after dark, when the booths had been packed up, people were still arguing in the square. One elderly man who had spent the whole afternoon there was still hovering outside a group of religious people engaged in a quote-studded argument about the merits of various religious parties.

"Nobody comes here to hear anything," he said bitterly. They could argue till dawn and nobody would be persuaded. Asked if he represented the floating vote, the man looked indignant and said "of course not. I've made up my mind. But I'm not telling anybody about it."

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New Haifa clinic opens for acute geriatric care

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Kupat Holim Clalit has opened a ward for acute geriatric patients in a renovated building at its Carmel Hospital in Haifa.

The ward, the first in the north, has 28 beds for the treatment of patients over 75 years old who have complicated medical problems. They will be able to stay for two to three weeks. In the near future, the ward will be backed up by special physiotherapy facilities.

Dr. David Cohen, head of the ward, said there are nearly 20,000 Clalit health-fund members in the Haifa area over 75.

The building, which has been renovated, also houses a community health centre that provides psychiatric, dialysis, and geriatric services.

Orthodox rabbi to head North American aliya centre

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The man designated to head the Israel Aliya Centre in New York — in charge of all aliya emissaries in North America — is a 34-year-old Orthodox rabbi.

Haim Schein, adviser to Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky, will leave for the U.S. in a few weeks to assume the post, which is being vacated by Herut activist Moshe Schechter. Schein, who competed against a number of other candidates and passed a battery of psychological tests and interviews, must still be formally approved by the World Zionist Organization's committee on emissaries.

Schein, born in 1950, is married to a woman who came here from Brooklyn 11 years ago, and they have two children. A captain in the Israel Defence Forces, he studied law and philosophy at Tel Aviv University and is completing his doctoral dissertation there on the "Concept of Justice in Jewish Law."

Describing himself as a "loyalist of the Whole Land of Israel," Schein is a member of Herut as was his predecessor. But he is the first Orthodox Jew to be sent to New York as head of the aliya centre. Schein has worked since 1981 in the office of Shilansky, who has the task of preventing emigration.

Schein told *The Jerusalem Post* that he is "open minded," and has

"good contacts" with the Conservative and Reform movements. After learning of his impending appointment, Schein assured non-Orthodox participants in the Jewish Agency Assembly a few weeks ago that his door will be open to them.

Asked how he might react to possible pressure by the Orthodox rabbinical establishment here regarding the Conservative and Reform movement, Schein said "That's their (the rabbinical establishment's) problem."

Schein has completed a book, soon to be published, on "The Commandment of Settling Eretz Yisrael As Viewed from Halacha."

Palmah families appeal on name of hill

By LEA LEVAVI
TEL AVIV.

Bereaved families of Palmah fighters will appeal to the High Court of Justice for a temporary injunction to prevent the naming of Shlita Hill in the Ayalon Valley after Ehud Ben-Ami, the pilot who was killed in the battle for the area in 1948, but elsewhere, some 33 years later.

A representative of the parents said at a news conference yesterday that they had no objection to commemorating the pilot, but that the hill and the new settlement there should commemorate the Palmah fighters who died there.

Arriving at a ceremony yesterday to dedicate the settlement, the relatives of the Palmah fighters were informed that the settlement was to be called Menorah. This was acceptable to them.

However, they subsequently learned that while the settlement is to be called Menorah, the hill is to be

Hebrew U. faculty to help high schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Faculty of the Hebrew University in the departments of mathematics and natural sciences have volunteered to assist teachers in Jerusalem high schools next year, in an attempt to raise the level of natural sciences instruction.

The faculty will give lectures at the high schools, help teachers plan lessons and experiments and maintain contact with teacher and class throughout the school year.

Beduin notables angry over Burg's 'sheikhs'

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A dozen irate Negev Beduin sheikhs and notables called a press conference here yesterday to protest Interior Minister Yosef Burg's ordering the local district representative immediately to appoint three new sheikhs. Doubting the latest decision by the nominating committee two weeks ago to postpone all decisions until after the elections.

"This is election bribery," they claimed. "We're going to apply to the High Court of Justice about it. We are not against nominating more sheikhs, but not so close to the elections. If these nominations go through, we will renounce our titles and return our seals to the minister."

Salah abu-Hamid, one of the notables, told *The Jerusalem Post* that Burg came to the Beduin town Rahat last Thursday and met with one of the projected nominees, Ahmed al-Turi who heads a faction

of the Huzeil tribe. As is customary during an election campaign al-Turi's people brought up several demands, including the release from prison of four of their tribesmen. The four are serving life terms.

The other nominees are Ahmed Farud Abu-el-Jian, of the Abu-Juaid tribe whose cousins in the Gaza Strip were involved in last April's hijacking of a bus. Abu-Hamid said. The third is Faraj el-Hamamde.

"These appointments should have gone through the usual channels of the nominating committee," said Sheikh Halil abu-Juaid. He added that some candidates have been waiting for up to nine years to be named sheikhs. "And suddenly new people are brought in."

The 60,000 Beduin in the Negev are being wooed by all parties and some Beduin have told *The Post* that they would "make a pact with the devil" to get their tribesmen out of prison.

They said that Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper has promised one of the Azbarga tribe families to intercede on behalf of three of their kin serving life sentences if the family votes Likud. Burg was simply doing the same for the National Religious Party. Abu-Hamid explained.

Yitzhak Agassi, the Interior Ministry's spokesman, told *The Post* that he knows of no such nominations.

The Ministry's district representative could not be reached for comment, but *The Post* has reliably learned that he has, in fact, received an order to summon the nominating committee together to ratify Burg's nominations.

Last month, Burg nominated Avraham Raviv of the NRP to head Tel Sheva, the Beduin township near here. Raviv failed in his bid to be reelected Ofakim mayor last November.

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STEINMANN

Hadera power station completed

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The last phase of the \$800 million Maor David power station in Hadera was completed yesterday when the fourth and final generating unit became fully operational.

The power station is the first in Israel to use coal-fired generators, although these can be switched over to heavy fuel oil if necessary.

The Electric Corporation spokesman said that according to its forecast the station will supply 53 per cent of the country's electricity needs this year.

The spokesman said the use of coal instead of the more expensive heavy fuel oil will result in an annual saving of \$200m.

Work on the power station began in 1976 and the first generating unit came on line in 1981. Each unit has a maximum generating capacity of 350 megawatts.

The fourth unit was run using heavy fuel oil for several weeks and was then cleaned prior to yesterday's switch-over to coal.

STARTS. — The cornerstone for a science-based industries complex in the West Bank town of Ariel was laid yesterday in the presence of Prime Minister Shamir.

New Iran bid to halt Gulf war's escalation

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — Saudi Arabia and its five allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council met yesterday to consider an Iranian proposal for a regional conference to halt escalation in the Iraq-Iran war. Arab officials and diplomatic sources reported.

They said the proposal was put forward by Iranian undersecretary for foreign affairs, Mohamed Hussein Lavassani, who visited Saudi Arabia and Qatar secretly last week. If approved by the Saudi-led GCC, the conference would be held without Iraq in either Damascus or Algiers.

The Saudi deputy foreign minister, Abdel-Aziz al-Thunayan, flew to Kuwait on Saturday, when he broached the idea of a GCC-Iran conference for peace in southern and

western Gulf regions.

The Kuwaiti leadership responded favourably, the sources said.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in a regional alliance designed to foster economic integration and collective defence.

Lavassani, these sources said, asked the Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, Ahmed bin Sief, to send a GCC delegation to Tehran to discuss and finalize the Iranian proposal.

Bin Sief is the current chairman of the GCC ministerial council.

The Gulf (Arab) governments are of the opinion that Iran must broaden its proposal with fresh ideas for ending the war with Iraq," said

one Kuwait-based Arab ambassador. "It is high time Iran transcended its old demands that Gulf countries cease supporting Iraq, that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein must be toppled, and that Iran be paid war reparations."

GCC-Iran relations have been strained since mid-March, when the so-called "tanker war" broke out in Gulf waters. The Iraqis have been attacking merchant ships in the "war zone" near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, and Iran has been retaliating with raids on Saudi, Kuwaiti and other oil tankers in neutral waters off the military operations area.

The GCC last May took its case against Iran to the Arab League and later to the UN Security Council. But the tanker war continued unabated.

UK dockers close 90 ports, but vacationers unaffected

LONDON (AP). — Dock workers expanded their six-day-old strike yesterday to include freight traffic through Dover, but decided to continue handling passenger ferries to the continent.

The decision to handle passenger ferries saved the plans of thousands of European travellers at the height of the holiday season.

As goods piled up at docks and produce rotted in warehouses, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher convened cabinet ministers to discuss options for dealing with the strike, an outgrowth of the four-month-old British miners' strike.

Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley vowed the government "will take any action necessary to keep the life of the nation going." Published reports said the options included calling out the army to load and unload ships.

But after yesterday's 90-minute session at 10 Downing Street, the British Broadcasting Corp. and Press Association quoted government sources as saying there were "no imminent plans" to invoke emergency powers or bring in the troops.

The strike has closed some 90 British ports, including London, Liverpool, Southampton — home of the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 — which was forced to divert to France on Thursday — and Felixstowe, the

nation's largest container port. Employers estimated three-quarters of Britain's import-export goods were strikebound.

At Dover, the 500 workers controlling Britain's busiest port for ferries across the English Channel held a mass meeting to consider the call by their union, the giant Transport and General Workers Union, to join the strike.

At this time of year, there are 100 sailings in and out of Dover each day, carrying around 30,000 passengers, 7,000 cars and 400 long-distance buses.

Court says Thatcher acted unlawfully

LONDON (AP). — A judge ruled yesterday that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government acted unlawfully in banning workers at a secret intelligence-gathering centre from belonging to trade unions.

Thatcher had campaigned hard to convince the public that the January 25 ban was necessary to protect national security.

High Court Judge Sir Iain Gidwell, upholding an appeal by the unions, said the government disobeyed the law in failing to consult with the workers before imposing the ban.

Bride, 14, could face problems in UK

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — A member of Britain's well-known Tamman family has married a girl of 14 in New York, and could face legal problems if they try to return to London.

The Tamman is related by marriage to the Swiss millionaire Nessim Gaon and the young couple are currently living in Switzerland.

The *News of the World* reported on Sunday that Marise Cohen, 14, had married her second cousin, David Tamman, 23, in a civil ceremony in New York in February and lived apart until a religious ceremony last month at Tamman's Swiss home.

According to the press report, a Home Office official warned that if they come to London, where Marise's parents live, there could be problems. "If they lived as man and wife," the official said, "the husband could be breaking the law by having sex with someone under 16."

Marise told the paper how she met Tamman when she was 12 and fell in love with him. "We met on holiday in Israel and hit it off right away."

Marise's father, Leon Cohen, a Sephardi like the Tamman family, is reported as saying that "in our faith it's quite legal for a girl to marry quite young. My wife was only 15 when she married and her mother was 14."

U.S. pressures New Zealand over warships controversy

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP). — The U.S. is warning it will break defence ties if New Zealand's new government closes ports to U.S. warships in an attempt to safeguard the country from nuclear attack.

Washington is deeply concerned that a threatened ban on warships by New Zealand could encourage other allied nations to follow suit, a high-level source said yesterday. American officials are warning they will break defence ties with New Zealand if U.S. warships are restricted or banned, said the source.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday during a break in the first day of the annual Anzus defence talks between the U.S., Australia and New Zealand that "we hope to continue in partnership with the new government."

A new Labour Party government swept into power Saturday is pledged to ban visits by U.S. nuclear-powered warships and any vessels with nuclear weapons. The party says it will ban all American warships if Washington refuses to change its long-standing policy of declining to say if any U.S. ships are carrying nuclear weapons.

U.S. officials have indicated privately that the new government's position could wreck the Anzus defence pact, which was formed in 1951 and is one of Washington's strongest alliances.

Shultz is to meet privately today with Prime Minister-elect David Lange for private talks. Scheduled Anzus talks for today were cut back and more time allocated for the meetings between the two men.

Lange, meanwhile, said yesterday that the country is in "a constitutional crisis," and that defeated Prime Minister Robert Muldoon is committing economic sabotage.

He said on television that Muldoon is determined to hang on to power for as long as he can. "He refuses to resign. He is actually committing economic sabotage," Lange said.

Muldoon went on national television last night to say he would not devalue the New Zealand dollar. The nation's reserve bank suspended all foreign-currency trading Sunday night amid intense speculation that the weak currency would be devalued.

British envoy returns from Lagos

LONDON (AP). — British envoy to Nigeria Hamilton Whyte arrived in England yesterday after the Lagos military government requested his recall in the rift over the abortive attempt to kidnap former Nigerian transport minister Umaru Dikko in London and smuggle him home in a crate.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe agreed reluctantly Sunday to the Nigerian request and the 57-year-old diplomat flew in to London's second airport at Gatwick after a seven-hour flight from Lagos.

As he waited for his baggage — four bags and a large cardboard box — to be loaded into a Foreign Office car, Whyte told a reporter: "I have been recalled for consultations."

He said he was sure the Dikko case will not lead to a complete breakdown in relations. A member of the Nigerian High Commission (embassy) in London was at Gatwick to meet Whyte, following diplomatic protocol.

Mubarak reiterates support for Habre

CAIRO (AP). — President Hosni Mubarak and Chadian President Hissene Habre yesterday warned against "foreign interference" aimed at damaging efforts to reconcile the two warring factions in Chad.

In a joint communique at the end of a meeting between the two presidents, Mubarak again reiterated Egypt's support of Habre's regime.

MONDALE

(Continued from Page One)

Manatt said he now was left feeling "like I had my legs cut out from under me."

Others meanwhile remained unhappy about Lance, who was forced to resign as president Jimmy Carter's budget director because of questionable financial dealings.

"It seems to me he was a source of embarrassment to the party and the president, and I see no reason to bring him back now," Mineta said.

The weekend's misadventure only deepened the feelings voiced by black and other minority Democrats that Mondale has not adequately consulted them — about his choice of a vice-presidential running mate, the campaign leadership or the platform.

Before Mondale reinstated Manatt, a black woman lawyer from Washington, D.C., Sharon Pratt Dixon had lobbied to get the job.

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Sports

Swiss caution as David Cup preparations get into top gear

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter
RAMAT HASHARON. — The "built-in advantage of playing at home" gives Israel a slight edge over Switzerland in this week's European Davis Cup semi-final tie between the two countries here.

Swiss Davis cup coach Georges Deniau told me yesterday during a break in the team's acclimatization training at the Israel Tennis Centre. The match starts on Thursday at the ITC's "Canada Stadium," with the winners going through to the zonal final against either the Soviet Union or Austria, whose rain-plagued semi-final in Russia yesterday stood at 2-2, after the Austrians had led 2-0.

Only two of the fourstrong Swiss contingent are here so far, Jakob Hlaske and Ronald Stadler, one of whom will be named by Deniau as the No. 2 singles racket to Heinz Gunthardt. Heinz and his brother Markus were due in Israel last night, after winning the doubles title over

the weekend at the Swiss Open in Gstaad.

The "winners" semi-playing captain is Roger Federer, and the squad is completed by secretary Peter Földes and manager Etti Tondos.

Deniau, a former French tennis international, now one of France's leading coaches, and his charges include Davis Cup rackets Pascal Pietret and Guy Forget. Deniau, who watched Shimon Glickstein beat Ivan Lendl in Monte Carlo last year, rates the Israel champion "a very good player indeed."

At the recent Wimbledon qualifying tournament, the also saw Forget's narrow third-round victory over local No. 2 Shimon Perles, and was most impressed by the young Hailait.

He forecasts a 3-2 result either way.

This is his third year as coach of the Swiss Davis Cup team, and in each of the last two years they finished as runners-up in the zonal competition. In 1982, Switzerland lost 4-1 to Ireland and last summer they were beaten 3-2 by hosts West Germany, after the Germans had edged David by the same score in the Ramat Hasharon semi-final.

Tough talk from holders and challengers

NEW YORK (AP). — Paul McNamee and Mark Edmondson rallied for a doubles win that clinched a Davis Cup victory over Italy in the main group of the competition to send Australia into a semifinal match in September against the United States, who completed a 3-0 rout of Argentina.

"They are not unbeatable," said Neale Fraser, captain of the Australian squad, the current holders of the cup. "The United States will know they have played us."

"Australia, I think, might be difficult," replied U.S. captain Arthur Ashe. "I expect us to win," added Wimbledon champion John McEnroe.

McEnroe and Fleming clinched the U.S. victory in the quarterfinal competition against Argentina in Georgia, with a 7-5, 4-6, 7-3, 6-1.

West Indies simply too good

LEEDS (AP). — The West Indies completed another demolishing of England when they won the third cricket Test and the five-match series with an eight-wicket victory at Headingley yesterday. The tourists, who won with over a day to spare, took an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the series with only the matches at Old Trafford and The Oval to come.

Needing 128 to clinch the series after reducing England to just 159 in their second innings, the West Indies never looked remotely in trouble as they chased down a century of runs.

They put on the final 80 runs with significantly caught for 43 by Fowler at cover off the bowling of Cook.

Greenidge was out for 49 but Vivian Richards quickly dispelled any hopes of an England comeback by smashing a series of boundaries, including the winning run off Derek Pringle. He was substituted on 22 at the end.

Larry Gomes, who scored an unbeaten century in the first innings, was named man of the match by adjudicator Tony Lewis, a former England captain. The decision was greeted with muted cheers by the

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TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

In response to many inquiries directed to my office, I am pleased to take this opportunity to inform you that on 2 Tammuz 4744 (July 2, 1984) the Knesset passed the "Discharged Soldiers Law, 5744-1984."

The principal provisions of the law are:

1. A discharged soldier will receive priority in job referrals by the employment services.
2. Discharged soldiers will be given preference in jobs awarded by tender.
3. Discharged soldiers will be eligible for priority in acceptance in job training programmes, as well as for partial waiver of tuition fees for these programmes.
4. The State Treasury will pay for three-fourths of the tuition of a discharged soldier completing his/her secondary school education.
5. Discharged soldiers will be eligible for priority in student housing allocations.
6. Discharged soldiers will be eligible for tuition loans to pay for higher education above and beyond the usual financial aid.
7. Discharged soldiers will be eligible for many income tax benefits; these benefits are in part a substitute for the waiver of purchase and excise taxes on basic goods of the type received by new immigrants.

This law will take effect immediately upon its publication in "Reshumot." The privileges of a discharged soldier under this law are yours for three years from the day on which you were discharged.

Those interested in receiving a copy of the full text of the law (in Hebrew) may request one from the bureau of Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky, The Prime Minister's Office, Jerusalem.

State of Israel

Central Elections Committee Eleventh Knesset

Notice Concerning Identity Cards

The Central Elections Committee wishes to notify the public that all categories of identity cards issued by the Ministry of the Interior will be valid for voting on Election Day. This includes identity booklets issued immediately upon the establishment of the State.

All such identity cards or booklets must contain a page with photograph and page for the voting stamp. Owners of new identity cards with a separate section, must present both the identity card and the separate section at the polling booth.

Soldiers doing regular army and active reserve duty, who wish to cast their ballots at a military polling booth, must present an identity card to do so. New army recruits, whose mobilisation date coincides with Election Day, must bring their identity cards if they desire to vote.

Failure to present such identity card, will prevent them from voting.

Population Registry bureaus of the Ministry of the Interior, will be open for the purpose of issuance of identity cards, also on Tuesday and Thursday, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. Requests reaching the Population Registry bureaus until July 17, 1984, will be answered until the day before Election Day.

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Ferraro Factors

Mondale's Big Gamble Involves More Than Gender

By HOWELL RAINES

THE announcement of Geraldine Ferraro as Walter F. Mondale's running mate polished his image and raised the energy level of his campaign. And the occasion marked one of those rare times when the symbolism devised by the White House media wizards seemed to be working against President Reagan.

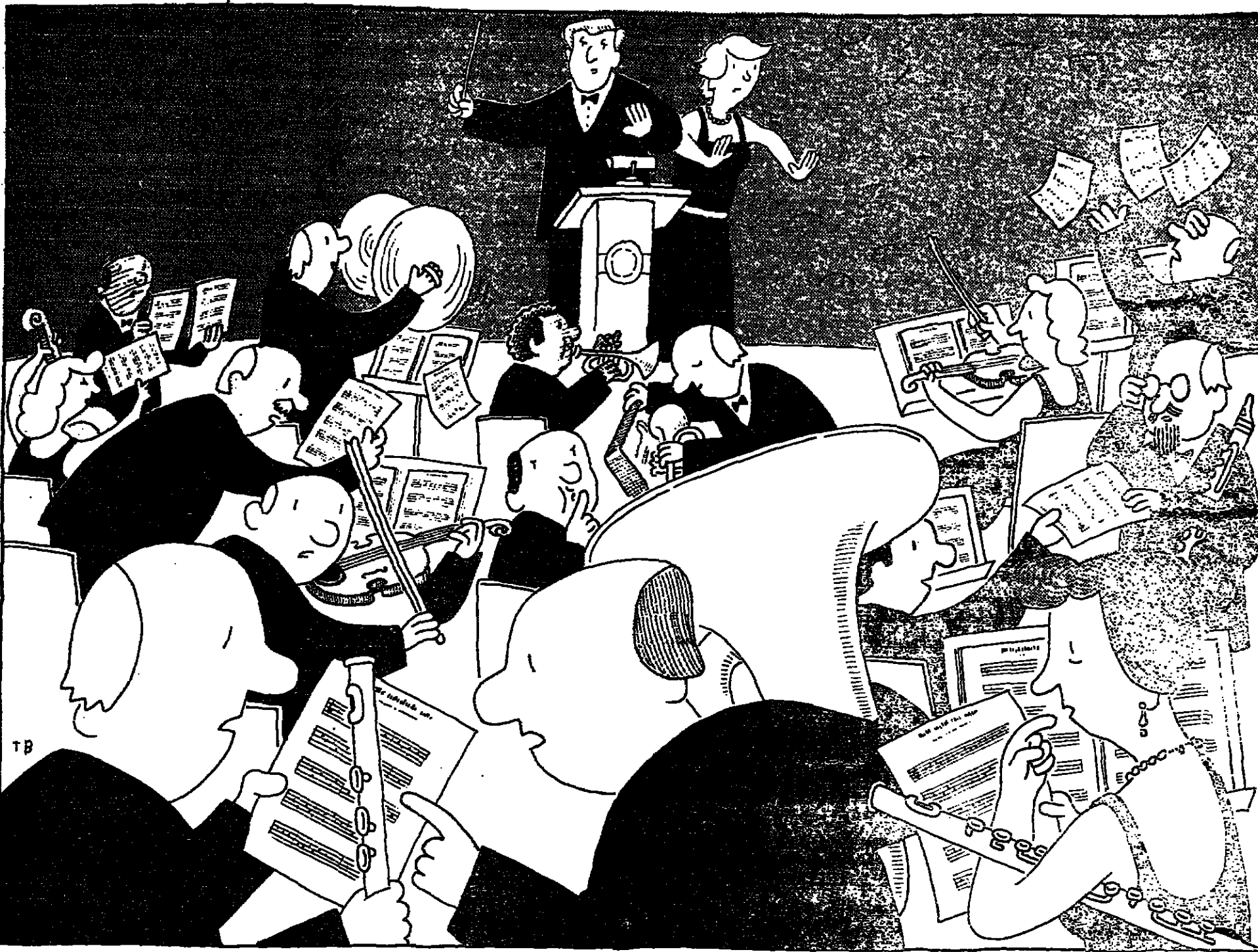
Mr. Reagan was in a cave in Kentucky when he went before the television cameras with his first comment on the Democrats' breakthrough. The selection of Mrs. Ferraro, he said during a tour of Mammoth Cave National Park, was no more "historic" than his decision to put Sandra Day O'Connor on the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding Mr. Reagan's instinct to downplay it, Mr. Mondale's bold gamble may have permanently altered Presidential politics as well as redefining the terms on which the 1984 general election campaign will be waged.

Mr. Mondale's prolonged selection process had gotten almost universally negative reviews. The end result last week produced a wave of good feeling so strong that the Democratic leaders gathered here for the party's national convention gave themselves over to celebration and ignored the political risks that the Ferraro choice entailed. Come fall, their party will be sending a three-term member of Congress with no national campaign experience against Vice President Bush, a seasoned performer with an impressive foreign-policy résumé.

Even so, there was one unarguable benefit for Mr. Mondale, a man who has been pilloried all year as dull, cautious and incapable of stirring emotional loyalty even among his own supporters. By choosing Mrs. Ferraro, said Robert Neuman, a former Democratic National Committee official, Mr. Mondale "made great strides in getting rid of the passion gap."

The choice may have done little to lay to rest the other main complaint against Mr. Mondale — that he panders to Democratic power brokers and constituency groups. After all, Mrs. Ferraro had been blessed by labor leaders, Governor Cuomo and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Then too, activist women's groups had threatened a floor fight if Mr. Mondale chose a man.

The tentativeness of the Republicans' initial jabs at Mrs. Ferraro on the experience issue showed they



Tom Gleason

thought it might be more difficult to jump on Mr. Mondale now that he has a woman at his side. By week's end they were going straight at it. Mr. Bush accepted Mrs. Ferraro's challenge to a debate — "I'd like," she said, "to let the people of America see if I can keep up with George Bush," but added: "What I want to do is focus on the national issues."

In any case, Democratic and Republican strategists agreed that, whatever the risks of breaking the gender barrier, Mr. Mondale created a fighting chance for a candidacy that had been regarded as grinding along toward inevitable defeat. And he did it in a way that rekindled the fires of hope within his party.

Beyond that, the selection of an Italian Roman Catholic career woman from an urban district may have shifted the entire campaign away from the terrain most favorable to Mr. Reagan. "It's going to change the terms of the fall election from the old North-South, left-right terms" and focus the contest on the demographic factors that most analysts believe will govern American

politics for the balance of this century, said Robert Squier, a Democratic political consultant. To win, Mr. Mondale must reclaim the basically conservative Northern city Democrats. Many of these "blue-collar ethnics," or BCE's, as political strategists call them, crossed over to Mr. Reagan because of appeals to a value system rooted in devotion to hard work, family, neighborhood, church and nation.

Democrats were cheered by Mrs. Ferraro's skillful references to her roots in the working class as the daughter of an immigrant who sacrificed to win her place on the ladder of opportunity. San Francisco was alive with talk of campaign slogans like "The Future and the Family" or "Working and Earning," that would emphasize the Democrats' heritage as the party

of the average citizen rather than that of effete liberalism. "A lot of ethnic Catholic Democrats around the country will identify with her and her background," said Representative Tony Coelho, chairman of the House Democratic Campaign Committee. "She feels very comfortable talking about her family and her faith. These are qualities we need on the ticket. That is where we always were, but in the last few years we've appeared to get away from that."

For all the Democrats' euphoric self-congratulation over having made history, there may be some sticky patches once the convention starts tomorrow afternoon. Senator Gary Hart, although he is now out of the running, could still use the convention to replay his differences with Mr. Mondale. And after weeks of negotiation with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, top Mondale advisers have no assurances that he will not try to provoke a floor fight over party rules when he speaks on Tuesday. Party officials hope that Mr. Jackson will use his moment to launch the minority-vote crusade regarded as an essential component of a winning Democratic effort.

Questions and Hopes

But whatever Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson do will provide only temporary diversion from the question that hovers over this 39th quadrennial gathering of the Democrats. That has to do with the political map of the general election. The Mondale-Ferraro ticket seems tailored for Democratic strongholds in his native Middle West and her home area in the East. But to win, the Democrats must also beat Mr. Reagan somewhere in the South, the West or the farm states. Some optimists in the party believe that the presence of a woman on the ticket will unleash a burst of feminist political energy that would give Mr. Mondale a chance in states, such as California, that otherwise look long gone for Mr. Reagan. But The New York Times/CBS News Poll taken after the announcement of Mrs. Ferraro's candidacy showed the Reagan-Bush ticket ahead by 15 points in the South and 24 points in the West.

On Friday, Mr. Reagan gave a hint of how he intends to protect his lead there and elsewhere by suggesting that, in Mrs. Ferraro, the Democrats had picked a woman whose background did not entitle her to be on the playing field. "The women who have advanced in our party, and who are coming up through the ranks today, are doing it by merit," he said, "and the American people, recognizing this, will support such a woman when she runs."

Democrats hope the experience issue will backfire on Mr. Reagan. After all, Mrs. Ferraro has put in more time in Washington than Mr. Reagan had when he became President. The word "experience" points up the extraordinary in the week's events. Mr. Mondale, generally considered a practitioner of conventional politics, offered Americans the unique experience of seeing a woman on the ticket of a major party.

Religious parties divided as Israeli election nears, page 4

Representative Stays Close to the Power Centers

A Pragmatic and Candid Style



Barry Pincus

By JANE PERLEZ

WHEN the Democrats were working two years ago to change the rules of delegate selection for their national convention that opens tomorrow, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro argued on behalf of the party leadership. She sought more seats for party officials, most of whom are white males. She was opposed in the debate by another woman, who represented feminist interests. In the end, Mrs. Ferraro prevailed. The composition of the officially uncommitted "super delegates" on the convention floor in San Francisco is largely her work. "She was very tenacious, but very calm and even," said Clea Deatherage Mitchell, a member of the Oklahoma Legislature. "She tries to keep everyone from getting at each other's throats."

This ability to act as a bridge between the Democratic leadership and party factions has established Mrs. Ferraro's reputation as an astute politician during her three terms in Congress. It is a talent that Walter F. Mondale might find useful in his Vice Presidential running mate.

In the Congressional committees on which she serves, in the councils of the party and most recently as head of the Democratic platform committee, Mrs. Ferraro, who is from Queens, has usually been on the side of strength.

At one of the closing sessions of the platform committee's

deliberations, for example, she refused to allow Howard Squadron, the former president of the American Jewish Congress, to speak against Jesse Jackson. The Mondale camp did not want any controversy, and Mrs. Ferraro knew which side was most important to her. "I couldn't get even a minute of time from her," says Mr. Squadron, who has known her during her six years in the House. "She has a good sense of where the power is, of when she needs to defer, and when she doesn't."

In her position on the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, said a New York State lobbyist who would have liked her to carry out some of the state's agenda with a little more spirit, Mrs. Ferraro until recently "always asked where the chairman is on the issues."

A Belief in Discipline

Although she ran against the Democratic organization during her first Congressional campaign, Mrs. Ferraro says she believes in a high degree of party discipline. Last year, she voted with the majority of House Democrats 82 percent of the time.

She also believes in strong White House leadership. "When I first came down here, I was amazed by the fact that the White House did not work with Congress," she said of the Carter Administration. Later, she was envious, she said, of the way the Reagan Administration managed to keep its Congressional troops in line.

It is on the question of abortion that Representative Ferraro's political skills may undergo the greatest test. In Congress, she performed a delicate balancing act between the tenets of her religion — she is a Roman Catholic — and a reluctance to force those beliefs on others. At her first news conference with Mr. Mondale, she said she would not have an abortion herself, but could not tell other women what to do. That position does not sit well with the Catholic church. "Party leaders may find that she is a major liability in the Catholic community," according to last week's issue of Catholic Eye, a publication of the National Committee of Catholic Laymen.

On other feminist issues, Mrs. Ferraro tries to stay away from extremes. "She works with the art of the possible," says Representative Marge Roukema, Republican of New Jersey, who has worked with her on the Economic Equity Act, which is designed to alleviate economic discrimination against women.

The most common criticism of Mrs. Ferraro's performance in the House, where she is known for her hard work and ambition, is what her detractors see as an unwillingness to deal with the substance of many issues. She has not been an important player on the House Budget Committee, her most prestigious assignment, in part because she joined the panel only last year.

Even so, Robert Greenstein, head of the Center on Budget Policy and Priorities, a Washington group that works with Democratic members on the budget, says she makes up for her lack of attention to detail in another way. "She isn't going to be someone who learns every number," he said. "Her sense is to get the themes that can hold the numbers together."

Reagan's Campaign: The Wild, the Hungry And the Russians

PRESIDENT REAGAN was point man again last week, but the whole team was playing in the White House campaign to present the Administration's record as progress and its critics as carping.

In a three-day series of events his re-election advisers acknowledged was designed to deflect attacks on his environmental policies, the President traveled to the polluted Chesapeake Bay to publicize his \$10 million cleanup program for it, to Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River to sign the 14th annual Environmental Quality Report and to pledge efforts to preserve endangered species and protect wilderness lands, and to Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky to tell 15,000 members of the National Hikers and Campers Association that cleanup efforts generally had lost "some of their energy and direction" until he came to Washington.

The hikers and campers received his remarks well. Environmental groups had been irritated all week.

William Butler, vice president for government relations of the National Audubon Society, among others, noted that the budget of the Council on Environmental Quality has been cut by two-thirds since 1980; other Federal environmental programs have also fared poorly.

The environment was not the only area in which not only a moderate stand but more money was emphasized. At a White House ceremony on the 30th anniversary of Food for Peace the President hailed the program he once wanted reduced as "one of the greatest humanitarian acts ever performed" and announced a new fund to feed the hungry abroad.

Democrats, meanwhile, took time out from their preoccupation with their party convention to press on a sensitive issue, Social Security, which President Reagan two weeks ago said might need revamping. Congressional leaders demanded "full disclosure of his intentions" before Election Day. On a less tangible issue — anxiety about war and peace — the White House got some news to counter the argument that the Kremlin is not prepared to work with President Reagan. This week, Washington and Moscow are expected to initial an agreement to modernize the hot line between the two governments. On Moscow's proposal to start talks on space weapons in September, Mr. Reagan was reported to have offered a post-election option to Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader.

U.S. - China ties worry Southeast Asia

The Nation

Protection Urged For Steel, With a Catch

For the second time in a month, the International Trade Commission has told the White House it should give an ailing domestic industry special protection from imports.

By a 3-to-2 vote, the Federal commission last week urged President Reagan to slap stiffer quotas and tariffs for five years on 70 percent of the steel that reaches the American market from abroad. But the commission majority said protection, which had been sought by Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the steelworkers union, should be granted only if the industry takes steps to improve its competitiveness. Further, the I.T.C. said, any added revenues that resulted from higher prices and brisker domestic sales would have to be invested in modernization. The commission's chairman and vice chairman dissented, arguing that the industry didn't need protection because its troubles weren't due primarily to foreign competition. Susan W. Liebler, the vice chairman, said that if any import restrictions are adopted, steel workers should be required to take a 20 percent pay cut.

The President has 60 days to act on the latest recommendation. A White House decision is still pending on an

I.T.C. recommendation last month that domestic copper producers receive protection from imports. Under the Trade Act of 1974, Mr. Reagan can accept the I.T.C.'s advice or authorize some other kind of action or do nothing at all. Although Mr. Reagan has said in the past that he opposes trade restrictions, he is likely to approve some protection, given the fact that the votes of steel-producing states will be important in November. Walter F. Mondale called the I.T.C.'s recommendation "long overdue."

Industry officials said they would still seek enactment of steel-quota legislation pending in Congress. Foreign steelmakers weren't pleased with the I.T.C. vote. "It will be very difficult for us to do business in the United States in certain product areas," said Hugh A. Krentz, president of the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction.

Economy Takes A Reagan Bounce

The Government last week released a batch of fresh economic reports that could have been drafted by the Reagan re-election committee.

In June, for the third month in a row, wholesale prices didn't budge, the Labor Department announced. That meant that the inflation rate for



Margaret M. Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services.

the year had slowed to a meager 2.8 percent. Other numbers-gathering agencies reported that last month retail sales increased by 0.8 percent and output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities by 0.5 percent.

"This morning's news looks like America hit the jackpot," Mr. Reagan told a group of Republican office-holders. "We've made a triple play." Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said the reports confirmed that the economy's expansion "would moderate to a level of growth that would be both sustainable and noninflationary."

Republican politicians didn't have a monopoly on upbeat reaction. Many economic analysts had been expecting prices to go up as much as 5 percent in 1984. With the new figures, some lowered their guesses to between 2.5 percent and 3.5 percent. "It's hard to find much wrong or

hints of difficulties in any of these reports," said Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman-American Express Incorporated.

Health-Care Costs Slowing

Health care in the United States is still no bargain but, Government figures show, it's getting more expensive at a much slower rate. According to data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and announced last week by Margaret M. Heckler, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the rate of inflation in medical care costs has dropped from 10.8 percent in 1981 to 6.5 percent over the first part of 1984.

Hospital administrators attributed much of the reduction to the effects of legislation, enacted by Congress

last year at the White House's request, that created a new method for reimbursing hospitals that treat the elderly and the disabled under Medicare. Instead of paying most of a hospital's "reasonable" costs, the system now pays fixed amounts for treating each illness. During the first three months of 1984, according to the American Hospital Association, the result has been a slower rate of growth of hospital spending and fewer hospital admissions.

Democrats have criticized as unfair Administration proposals for reducing Federal spending on medical-care programs. But Mrs. Heckler, in a speech to the National Association of Counties meeting in Seattle, said the statistics showed that Republican shrewdness had "broken the back of the health-care inflation monster."

Throwing Out The Good Stuff

As in any large bureaucracy, the left and right hands of the Defense Department sometimes display what might tactfully be called an uncoordinated independence. A possible case in point recently came to light involving the Pentagon's disposing of spare parts and other items as surplus and subsequently having to buy more of same at higher prices.

Last week, in the wake of reports that the Pentagon might be wasting a lot of money in that fashion, the Defense Department disclosed that a moratorium had been declared on the disposal of supposedly excess items until flaws in the disposal system were corrected.

Few dispute that in getting rid of \$5.7 billion a year worth of weapons, equipment, parts and other material on hand — about 1.5 percent of the military's \$381 billion inventory of such items — the Pentagon makes a mistake now and then. At issue is just how much those mistakes cost. The Pentagon didn't seem to con-

sider it a big deal. "We think we have a problem and we're getting on top of it to find out," a spokesman said. But an aide to the chairman of a House Armed Services subcommittee said the waste might run "well into the hundreds of millions of dollars."

Uncluttering The Runways

Among people who travel frequently, the fear of not flying on schedule may have reached epidemic proportions of late. A group of Government and industry officials tackling the problem came up last week with a package of recommendations aimed at reducing delays.

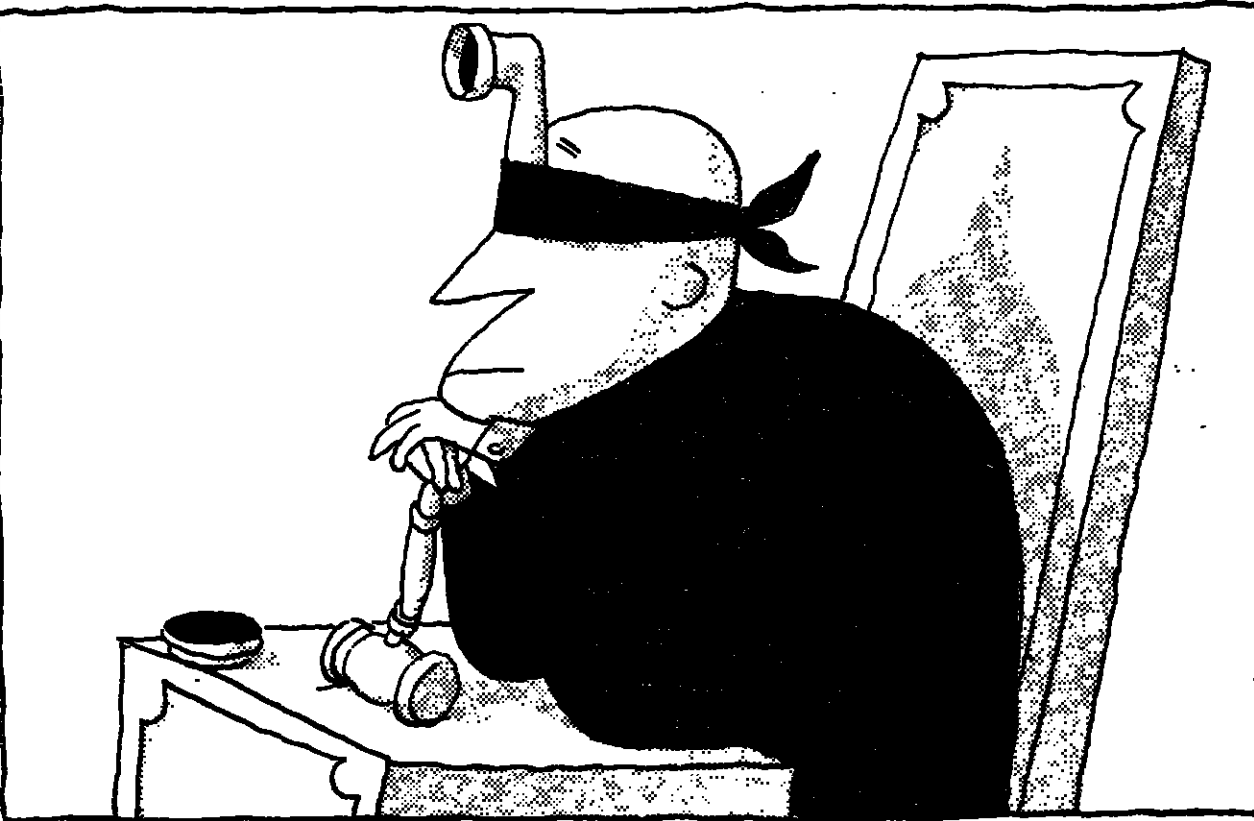
The panel said that with deregulation, airlines began scheduling more flights at the times most people wanted to fly — just before or after the usual workday — and one of its top-priority recommendations was that such "peaking" be reduced. The 40-member panel also recommended, among other things, that scheduling adjustments be made on heavily traveled routes and that "staffing and training" of the air traffic control work force be accelerated. The work force is currently 1,600 controllers below the authorized 14,400.

Delays are defined as takeoffs or landings that are 15 minutes or more behind schedule. But the competition for runway slots often results in delays of an hour or more. In the first six months of 1984, 189,473 of a total of about four million flights were behind schedule. That represented a 73 percent increase over the first half of 1983.

The recommendations were sent to the head of the F.A.A., to the airlines, air taxi operators and private owners. They have 30 days to comment on them before the panel convenes to refine its suggestions.

Carlyle C. Douglas,
Michael Wright
and Caroline Rand Herron

Rulings Limit Some Rights, Support Administration



Nicholas Arcia

The Court's Conservatives Are Making Their Mark

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

WASHINGTON — Forces "deep below consciousness" shape a judge's work, Benjamin N. Cardozo wrote more than 60 years ago in "The Nature of the Judicial Process."

"The likes and the dislikes, the predilections and the prejudices, the complex of instincts and emotions and habits and convictions" — all "make the man, whether he be litigator or judge," said Mr. Cardozo, who later became a Supreme Court Justice.

Today, as then, a judge's personal views are often buried deep within an opinion, camouflaged by layers of judicial-sounding language. But several Supreme Court decisions during the recent term brought the personal instincts and perspective of the Court's newly dominant conservative bloc into high relief.

Particularly striking was the Court's ruling two weeks ago that the Constitution does not protect a prison inmate from arbitrary seizure and destruction of his personal property.

The case, *Hudson v. Palmer*, involved the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure. Over many years and many attempts to decide what type of search is "unreasonable," an approach has evolved that places the Justices' personal perspectives front and center. The Court has deemed the Fourth Amendment to protect only "those expectations of privacy that society is prepared to recognize as reasonable," and has given itself the job of reading the mind of "society."

The premise of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger's opinion for the 5-to-4 majority was that a prisoner's right to privacy is fundamentally incompatible with prison security. The opinion catalogued various characteristics of prison inmates, including their "proclivity for antisocial criminal, and often violent, conduct."

"We hold," the Chief Justice said, "that society is not prepared to recognize as legitimate any subjective expectation of privacy that a prisoner might have in his prison cell." The Fourth Amendment, he concluded, "does not apply within the confines of a prison cell." Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr., Byron R. White, William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor agreed.

But the four other Justices read society's mind quite differently. Justices William J. Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmun joined a blunt dissenting

opinion by Justice John Paul Stevens. They said that the majority's "perception of what society is prepared to recognize as reasonable is not based on any empirical data; rather, it merely reflects the perception of the four Justices who have joined the opinion that the Chief Justice has authored." Justice Stevens noted that society, or at least official elements such as lower courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the American Bar Association, had all come to the opposite conclusion.

The alignment in *Hudson v. Palmer* was a key one this term. There were 26 5-to-4 decisions (out of a total of 150 decisions), and in eight of them, the majority was made up of Chief Justice Burger and Justices Rehnquist, O'Connor, Powell and White. In seven other 5-to-4 cases, the majority consisted of four of those Justices joined by either Justice Stevens or Justice Blackmun.

That basic alignment prevailed in a Pawtucket, R.I., case, *Lynch v. Donnelly*, questioning whether the seasonal display of a city-owned, life-sized nativity scene violated the constitutional separation between church and state. The majority, in a 5-to-4 decision by Chief Justice Burger, said it did not.

The majority appeared baffled by how a celebration that was, in its view, so obviously benign, so completely "American" (scarcely different, the majority opined, from printing "In God We Trust" on currency) could have caused hard feelings, let alone a lawsuit.

"In many respects," the Chief Justice said, "the display requires far less ongoing, day-to-day interaction between church and state than religious paintings in public galleries." He said that the city's Christmas display "engenders a friendly community spirit of good will in keeping with the season," and that to forbid it "would be a stilted overreaction contrary to our history."

'Benefitting Christians'

The dissenting opinion, by Justice Brennan, started from a different premise. The fact that "the Christmas holiday seems so familiar and agreeable" is constitutionally irrelevant, Justice Brennan said; it is not for the Court to dismiss the objections as disproportionate. What mattered is that the official display conveyed "the unique and exclusive benefit of public recognition and approval" of Christianity, while communicating to non-Christians "the message that their views are not similarly worthy of public recognition nor entitled to public support."

In a case involving the Reagan Administration's ban on ordinary tourist and business travel to Cuba, Justice Rehnquist said the Court should defer to the "political branches" and refrain from "independent foreign policy analysis." The case, *Regan v. Wald*, was also decided by a 5-to-4 vote, with Justice Powell agreeing and Justice Stevens dissenting.

Justice Rehnquist's tone left little doubt that he was endorsing, not simply deferring to, the official view that the travel ban was an appropriate response to what he called "Cuban adventurism." Under the banner of deference, the opinion incorporated the Administration's assertions of "increased Cuban efforts to destabilize governments throughout the Western Hemisphere" and of Cuban support "for armed violence and terrorism."

With the conservative bloc in ascendance, the key cases of the past term provide a kind of roadmap of the future. In upcoming ones dealing with the eternal question of the proper balance between government authority and private rights, the conservative "predilections and prejudices, instincts and emotions" of the majority are likely to shape the answers.

'Motor City' Could Become a Misnomer

The Bad Times Seem Over For Autos, but Not for Detroit

By JOHN HOLUSHA

DETROIT — Mayor Coleman A. Young beamed as he looked into the television cameras ranged behind the big table in his conference room last week. "This, I believe, is a most significant day for our city," he declared as he announced plans to build a \$420 million "resource recovery" facility that will burn virtually all the city's garbage to produce electricity and steam for heat in the downtown area.

Indeed, it was a good week in general for the economically beleaguered city that is universally associated with automobiles. The Burroughs Corporation said it would build a \$40 million addition to its corporate headquarters in the New Center area, north of downtown. And an affiliate of the Stroh Brewery Company unveiled plans for residential and retail development of its property along the Detroit River.

Detroit could use some good news. Despite the spectacular financial recovery of the auto industry from the depths of 1980 and 1981, the city has largely been unable to break out of a downward spiral it entered perhaps three decades ago. The unemployment rate in the city stood at 13.3 percent in April, the latest month for which figures are available, at a time when the national jobless rate had declined to 7.8 percent. Although the Big Three are expected to post combined profits of between \$9 billion and \$10 billion for the year, most of the executive bonuses and overtime pay will wind up somewhere else.

One reason for this is that the auto industry has largely left the Motor City behind. While General Motors and Chrysler remain headquartered within city limits (Chrysler is based in Highland Park, an independent municipality surrounded by Detroit) and Ford is not far away in Dearborn, most recent physical expansion by the Big Three has occurred elsewhere.

The only two auto assembly plants still operating in the city are Chrysler's Jefferson Avenue facility and the 60-year-old Cadillac plant on Clark Street. An enormous new G.M. plant is going up astride the border of Detroit and Hamtramck, but it is generally assumed that the old Cadillac plant will be closed when the new one goes into operation, so it is unlikely that any new jobs will be created.

Perhaps even more importantly, many of the small tool and die and machine shops that once flourished in the city have followed their principal customers, the auto companies, to outlying areas.

Detroit is, to a large extent, the victim of its own creation, the automobile. Since its growth paralleled that of the auto industry, it developed as a sprawling, low density city without the tightly knit neighborhoods that have been the seeds of urban revival in other cities. The city is bordered to the east and south by water and massive industrial complexes, but with no physical borders to the west and north, development spread farther and farther afield.

At its peak in 1950, 1.8 million people lived in Detroit and the city constituted 56 percent of the six-county metropolitan area. The population had slipped to 1.2 million by the 1980 census and the city only accounted for 28 percent of the metropolitan area. The decline in manufacturing employment has been even steeper, with the number of jobs declining 70 percent in the 30 year period, according to one study.

"For the past 30 years, the wealthier people and successful businesses have been moving to suburban and exurban areas, leaving fewer and poorer people in Detroit," said Robert Sinclair, a professor of urban geography at Wayne State University. The city estimates that one Detroit-

ter in three receives some form of public assistance. The exodus of the middle class and business is reflected in the city's tax base, which declined from \$5.15 billion in 1970 to \$3.95 billion in 1980 despite the steep inflation of the period. It has subsequently rebounded to \$5.27 billion, but graphic evidence of continued decline can be found in crumbling rows of houses and stores, particularly on the east side of the city.

The picture is not entirely bleak, as last week's developments attest. The New Center area is undergoing a revival, largely due to the influence of G.M., whose headquarters building is the centerpiece of the area. Along the western bank of the Detroit River, which is actually a strait connecting Lakes Huron and Erie, an old factory district is undergoing a degree of "gentrification."

Few New Jobs

But these activities will provide few new jobs, particularly for the unskilled and semiskilled workers who make up much of the city's labor force. Mayor Young has said his other plans, to expand the Cobo Hall exhibition building and try to build more hotels, are specifically aimed at generating the kinds of service jobs suitable for Detroit's workers.

The outlook, according to urban specialists, is for further shrinkage as the housing stock, most of which went up during the boom of the 1920's, deteriorates and high taxes and social problems discourage new business development. Some forecasters predict that Detroit's population will fall below 1 million in the next decade, perhaps stabilizing at 900,000 to 950,000. "Detroit does not have a reputation as an attractive place to live," said Michael Haines, an economist at Wayne State.



Crumbling houses and stores in Detroit.

The New York Times / Peter Yano

The World

A Papal Attack On Sandinistas Deepens Conflict

The leftist Government of heavily Roman Catholic Nicaragua, at odds with Washington and confronting rebel forces, added Pope John Paul II to its list of active critics last week.

The Pope's first direct attack on the Sandinistas was provoked by the expulsion of 10 foreign priests who had participated in a protest march in Managua organized by the head of the Nicaraguan church, Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo. The strains between church and state have been made more acute by an official investigation of a priest, the Rev. Luis Amado Pena, accused of supplying the rebels with explosives and hand grenades. Archbishop Obando accused the Government in turn of seeking to discredit the church and defied official restrictions on demonstrations. The foreign group that demonstrated with him consisted of four Spaniards, two Italians, two Costa Ricans, a Panamanian and a Canadian.

Pope John Paul, who was heckled during a visit to Managua last year, chose a general audience in St. Peter's Square to call on the Sandinistas to reverse a decision "openly harmful to the church and to the needs of the Catholic people of Nicaragua." In Managua, the archbishop cited the expulsion as "evidence that Marxism is trying to eliminate the church in Nicaragua."

In Washington, a former Salvadoran guerrilla commander who was captured in Honduras last August bolstered the Reagan Administration's contention that Nicaragua is arming the Salvadoran insurgency. Argumedes Canadas, known as Comandante Alejandro Montenegro in the guerrilla movement, said that Nicaragua had supplied "99.9 percent" of the arms his unit got in 1981 and 1982. After his capture, Mr. Canadas accepted a Government amnesty and is under a guerrilla death sentence.

Roman Catholic officials in San Salvador said that 134 people had been killed by Government forces and right-wing death squads in the first month of President José Napoleón Duarte's administration. The church took issue with claims by Mr. Duarte, who assumed office June 1, that human rights abuses had been brought under control.

Cuba and U.S. Talk

The Reagan Administration began its first substantive talks with Cuba last week. The Administration played down their importance, saying they primarily concerned the return to Cuba of more than 1,000 unwanted immigrants — mostly criminals and mental patients — who came to the Florida by boat in 1980. The meetings at an undisclosed place in New York may also cover other immigration issues but American officials predicted they would not lead to "any significant improvement in relations at this time."

Dog Days for the British Economy

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reassured the House of Commons last week that the British economy was sound. But why did she have to say it on Tuesday and repeat it on Thursday?

The exchange value of the British pound hovered around \$1.32, close to the all-time low. Big banks raised basic lending rates 2 percentage points in an effort to stem the transatlantic flood of investments attracted by high interest rates in the United States. Home mortgage payments, which fluctuate in Britain, were expected to go up more than 2 percent. The unemployment rate was 12.7 percent, one of Western Europe's highest.

The strike of 144,000 coal miners, a smallish dark cloud on the economic horizon when it began four months ago, gathered force last week as

longshoremen and maritime and rail unions pitched in. They shut down ports that normally handle 70 percent of the island nation's trade. "A dock strike in a couple of weeks is going to have much more impact than 17 weeks of a miners' strike," the Chambers of Commerce Association warned.

Mrs. Thatcher has not lost her grip on the Conservative Party but there is a feeling she is less in control of a wide range of economic and political issues. "We haven't had any good news for a very long time indeed," said a restive backbench Tory.

Really Ending The Trudeau Era

John N. Turner replaced Pierre Elliott Trudeau as Canada's Prime Minister last month but he still has neither a seat in Parliament nor a popular mandate to lead the country. Last week, Mr. Turner announced he would seek both in an election Sept. 4.

Mr. Turner chose a quick election — forcing Queen Elizabeth II to put off a visit until late September — after the polls showed the Liberals had made a big comeback from the last months of Mr. Trudeau's term and were leading Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives by 11 points. Mr. Turner, who was Mr. Trudeau's Finance Minister before he broke with him and became a highly paid corporation lawyer, will have to walk a fine line between differentiating himself from his predecessor and holding on to the party faithful who admire Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Turner asserted that he would offer "as strong a possibility for change" as Mr. Mulroney, a businessman with no political experience when he became Conservative leader last year. The two have expressed similar attitudes on such issues as Canada's 11.2 percent unemployment, slow investment and a weak dollar.

Both parties will try to break out of the geographical confines that have kept them in recent years from being truly national. In the just-dissolved House of Commons, the Liberals had no seats from west of Manitoba, the Conservatives only one out of 75 seats from French-speaking Quebec. As an earnest of their desire for a breakthrough, Mr. Turner will run in the extreme western province of British Columbia, Mr. Mulroney in his native Quebec.

What Passes for Calm in Beirut

Lebanon's national unity Cabinet restored a semblance of calm in Beirut last week. But forces beyond its control battled near the northern city of Tripoli. Shiite militants claimed responsibility for blowing up Libya's embassy and rival militias fought briefly in the Beirut suburbs.

The international airport and seaport reopened after five months of inactivity and the Government persuaded relatives demanding word of thousands of kidnapped young men to lift their blockade of four crossings between the capital's Christian and Moslem sectors. The relatives threatened to return to the barricades, however, unless a special Government committee accounts for the missing, most of whom are believed to be long dead.

In three days of artillery, mortar and rocket exchanges in 20 northern villages, pro-Syrian forces of former President Suleiman Frangieh, a Maronite Christian, battled the non-sectarian Syrian Social Party led by Inaama Raad, who is Greek Orthodox. At least 27 people were killed before a special emissary of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad arranged a cease-fire. Mr. Frangieh was accused of trying to widen his base before the Government of his former ally, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, moves to reassert its authority.

Henry Gliniger and Milt Freudenheim

China - U.S. Ties Make Southeast Asia Squirm

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

JAKARTA, Indonesia — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has ended a trip to Southeast Asia obviously nettled by some of the criticism he has heard about American policy toward China.

In Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, he was reminded by government leaders that an economically strong China, aided by the United States, might only cause trouble later on for them if Peking sought to expand its power southward. At press conferences along the way, questions about American arms to China and about the cozy relationship between Peking and Washington produced the most headlines.

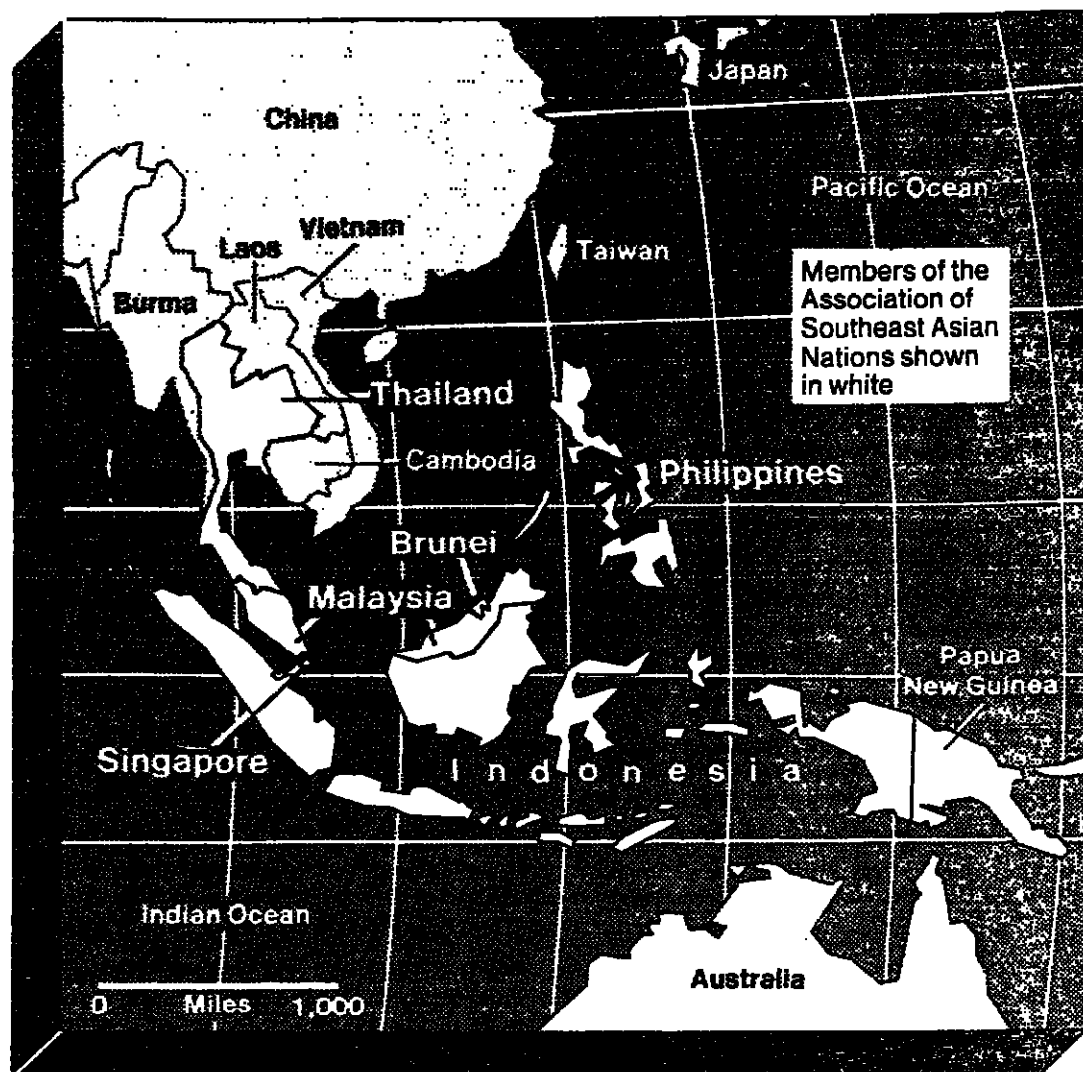
"I don't know how to allay fears people have," Mr. Shultz said. "People had fears in the past that we didn't have a constructive relationship with China and now they fear that we do."

At another stop, Mr. Shultz tried to reason with journalists. "I think you have to start with the proposition that China is there," he said. "It is an important country. It has been for a long time. It will continue to be, and I don't have any doubt in my mind at all that as an economic proposition, China will develop and it seems to me that's to be expected."

Mr. Shultz added that "the question is whether that development, from the standpoint of stability in this region, is best done with other countries cooperating and being a part of it. And we believe that it is important for our own interests as a potential trading partner, and in the interests of security and strategic considerations that are very clear, to have a good working relationship with China."

Reaction in Southeast Asia toward China, however, is more complicated. Diplomats and journalists in those countries note that official policies toward China are shaped by many elements, and what is said publicly does not necessarily match what is done privately. For instance, the initial report of Malaysian displeasure with American help to China came from a briefing given by a Malaysian Foreign Ministry spokesman, who said that Mr. Shultz had been told of his nation's concerns about China's becoming an economic power.

But in fact, American diplomats who were in the meeting in Kuala Lumpur say Mr. Shultz was given a somewhat different line. Despite its concerns, Malaysia believed China was "on the right track" and Malaysia was actually helping China modernize. The reason the press was given a more negative view was that this suited domestic



policy, the Americans said.

The Malaysian Government is concerned about the influence of Chinese people in its country and has tried through the years to give preference to ethnic Malays who make up 50 percent of the population. Chinese account for about 36 percent but predominate in business and in education.

In Indonesia, the Chinese are only five million out of some 150 million people, but nevertheless are perceived as having enormous power over the economy. Moreover, the military leadership of this Government repeatedly reminds visitors how the Communists, known as the P.K.I., came close to seizing power in 1965 with the aid of China. Relations with Peking were suspended in 1967 and have not been restored.

Thais See It Differently

At the meeting of the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations that Mr. Shultz attended in Jakarta, he heard a different concern from Thailand. The Thais, who once feared the Chinese because of their aid for the Thai Communist Party's insurgency, now see China as their main ally against the Vietnamese, whose troops in Cambodia endanger Thai security. Thailand welcomes close American-Chinese collaboration and would like to see increased American aid for the anti-Vietnamese coalition of Cambodians led by former Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Washington is not ready to do more than provide more aid to

refugees and to bolster Thailand's defenses.

But the Indonesians, while unhappy with Hanoi's recalcitrance, are relatively unworried about the Vietnamese and would prefer to see a negotiated settlement with Vietnam before China becomes strong enough to thrust itself into the region. The Indonesians are worried about a possible Soviet-Chinese confrontation, which inevitably would put pressure on the United States to be drawn into the conflict too. In the meantime, the periodic warfare between China and Vietnam resumed last week. The Chinese said they repulsed a large-scale attack after heavy fighting.

That kind of scenario terrifies the Southeast Asians, who are in the midst of a dramatic economic boom, with skyscrapers rising over former slums, and roads and electricity networks spreading out. They would like to trade with the rest of the world but be free of military pressure. For the Malaysians and Indonesians, the growth of a powerful, economically strong China is more of a nightmare than anything else.

For Washington, Mr. Shultz's visit is a reminder that even the most inconsequential arms sale to China, such as the antitank weapons now being considered, has profound symbolic importance in Southeast Asia. It is also a reminder that the nations of the region, who were courted avidly by Washington when relations with Peking were poor, do not want to be forgotten now that those relations have improved.

Nigerian Kidnapping Was the Latest Incident

London Plays Unwilling Host to Foreigners' Feuds

By JO THOMAS

LONDON — This most civilized of cities had an unpleasant shock nine days ago when Umaru Dikko, a former Nigerian Transport Minister, was found drugged and unconscious in a crate after being kidnapped from a street near his \$600,000 Bayswater home. The British authorities made it clear that Nigerian diplomats were implicated. Despite Nigeria's importance as a Commonwealth country and a major market for British exports, London expelled two of its diplomats and said the Nigerian High Commissioner, Maj. Gen. Haidu Hananiya, would be unwelcome to return. Nigeria took reciprocal action, expelling two British diplomats and advising the British High Commissioner to leave Lagos.

The crime was the latest reminder that London's longstanding and cherished role as a world capital for exiles has a darker side. Terrorists and secret agents show little hesitation in bringing their conflicts to the streets of London. In April, Britain was forced to allow the slayer of a policewoman to leave the country because the sniper, who was aiming at Libyan dissidents, shot her from the sanctuary of the Libyan "Peoples Bureau" or embassy.

Last weekend, the Foreign Office expelled two Libyan diplomats who had been allowed to remain after relations with Tripoli were broken, accusing them of continuing to threaten Libyan dissidents. And in May, the authorities deported four men said to be planning terrorism on behalf of the Iranian Government.

Suggesting Motives

In recent years, London has witnessed atrocious behavior that appeared to have nothing to do with Britain. There was the shooting outside the Dorchester Hotel of Israel's Ambassador Shlomo Argov in June 1982. Two Jordanians and an Iraqi associated with the Palestine National Liberation Movement were convicted of attempting the assassination. Three days later, Israel invaded Lebanon. And in 1980, there was the six-day siege at the Iranian Embassy that ended when members of the British Special Air Services killed five terrorists.

These terrorists had told their hostages why they chose London, according to Richard Clutterbuck, a retired major general and author of 10 books on political violence. "We had an unarmed police force and a free press with a reputation for being fair," he said. "An enormous amount of the world's money still goes through London. It has a big Arab population. They were quite openly fighting their battles on our streets. It had nothing to do with us at all. And they thought they would get away with it."

"We're not the only ones," he added. "France has an awful lot of this, and the Armenians and Palestinians are always trying to fight their battles on everybody's streets."

Added Jeffrey Archer, the novelist: "For the Nigerians, London has everything that Lagos doesn't. They all speak English and many of them who are Commonwealth citizens remember the colonial days, and they feel comfortable here."

"The real problem is diplomatic immunity," said Anthony Sampson, the author and political analyst. "It's ridiculous that we should allow such huge embassies to enjoy immunity on that scale, to extend it to embassies the size of the Libyan one or crates the size of the Nigerian one. It should be restricted to real diplomats and real luggage. The trouble is that British diplomats like to have their own huge embassies abroad."

Arming police officers to cope with terrorism has produced misgivings, he said. "In the Libyan case, the extent of the police operation in St. James's Square and the enormous publicity it got has worried a lot of people, and not just the left. People are worried about the police becoming too dominant in the social setting. There's a feeling that the police deliberately blew up that incident into a major crisis — most people respect the police rather more because they are involved in those dangerous operations. In traditional British circles there's worry about the police having a quasimilitary role, a position that could be too powerful."

'The Art of Policing'

But authorities on law and order are not ready to give up on Britain's longstanding traditions of civilized governance.

"Until recently," said Sir Robert Mark, who was police commissioner at Scotland Yard during the period of frequent I.R.A. bombings, "we were an unarmed society surrounded by the sea, a society in which having a firearm was a serious offense. We've never needed to be armed." I.R.A. and foreign terrorism and armed robberies have made it necessary to issue weapons for specific cases, he said, but "85 to 90 percent of our policemen do not want to be armed and would object to carrying arms as a routine measure."

"There's a great art about policing a free society," he said. "You may win a battle but risk losing more in the long term. The art of policing a free society is to avoid appearing to win while not losing."

Sir Robert said terrorism should be viewed in a political, social and economic context. "If you have a society in which there is a great gap between rich and poor, between the Government and the governed, a general distrust of the police, and corruption is seen to be right in politics, it is quite likely you will have political terrorism," he said. But he believes terrorism will not succeed in liberal societies if public morality is upheld and an effort is made to combat racial prejudice and the worst effects of economic deprivation.

"The real success in defeating terrorism depends less on the numbers of security forces than in the reaction of society as a whole," he said.

Verbatim: The Fertile Poor

"The postwar rate of population growth in developing countries is without precedent."

"Why do the poor have many children?"

"Children are a form of investment — providing short-term benefits if they work during childhood, long-term benefits if they support parents in old age."

"Nepalese village boys and girls of six to eight years work three to four hours a day caring for farm animals and helping with younger siblings."

"Parents may feel the need to have many babies to be sure that a few survive."

Excerpts from a World Bank report last week projecting that the earth's population may double to 10 billion people by the year 2050.



Umaru Dikko leaving a hospital in Bishop's Stortford, England, last week (top); British policemen outside the Libyan 'Peoples Bureau' in London after sniper's bullet killed a policewoman in April; hooded terrorist at the Iranian Embassy in London during siege in 1980.

Gerry Adams, I.R.A. Supporter, Was Denied a Visa Last Week

The Unwelcome Mat Is Out For Ideological Undesirables

By STUART TAYLOR Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration last week placed Gerry Adams, head of Sinn Féin, the Irish Republican Army's political wing, in the same company as Hortensia de Allende, widow of the Chilean President, Salvador Allende Gossens, Gabriel García Márquez, the Colombian novelist and 1982 Nobel laureate, Roberto d'Aubuisson, the Salvadoran rightist leader, Rubén Zamora, a Salvadoran leftist leader and Nino Pasti, a retired Italian general who opposes deployment of United States missiles in Western Europe.

What these people have in common is that this and other Administrations have at one time or another denied them visas to enter the United States to speak to groups of Americans because it did not like their political views or associations — in Mr. Adams's case, his public support for I.R.A. terrorism.

Others similarly barred in recent years range from more than 300 Japanese who had planned to attend a United Nations disarmament session in 1982 to Bernardette Devin McAliskey, the militant Catholic from Northern Ireland and the Rev. Ian Paisley, the equally militant Protestant.

Still others, including Mr. García Márquez and other prominent writers, have had trouble getting visas and have bridled at what they consider insulting probing of their political views. Mr. García Márquez was barred from the United States during most of the 1980's.

Ideologically based visa denials were not invented by the current Administration. Foreign officials, opposition politicians, and prominent artists, writers, scholars and scientists of the political left — and occasionally of the far right — have found it difficult and sometimes impossible to visit the United States for decades.

Officials say the power to deny visitors' visas is an important foreign policy tool for expressing disapproval of those who would enjoy a "propaganda platform" and raise money here while supporting totalitarianism or terrorism abroad. What these officials call propaganda, libertarians call free speech. In a report this month, Ira Glasser, executive director of the American Civil Liber-

ties Union, accused the Administration of "a comprehensive campaign to restrict and control the free movement of ideas and information across the American border." The A.C.L.U. and other critics are attacking the ideological exclusion policy in the courts and Congress. But they face formidable obstacles.

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, a legacy of the McCarthy era, gives the executive branch broad authority to deny visas to those with political views it dislikes, along with prostitutes, polygamists, drug addicts, beggars, lepers, homosexuals and others deemed undesirable.

One section of the law, also known as the McCarran-Walter Act, permits exclusion of Communists, anarchists and those who advocate such doctrines. Another authorizes exclusion of foreigners who might engage in "activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety or security of the United States."

Challenging the Exclusions

In 1972, the Supreme Court spurned a challenge to the law, saying the Government could bar Dr. Ernest E. Mandel, a Belgian Marxist scholar and journalist, from visiting academic conferences in the United States. It said the "plenary government power to make policies and rules for exclusion of aliens" outweighed the First Amendment rights of Americans "to receive information and ideas," at least on the facts of that case.

Seeking to narrow this precedent, the A.C.L.U., New York City and others have filed Federal lawsuits in Boston and Washington challenging denials of visas to Mrs. Allende, Tomás Borge, Nicaragua's Interior Minister, Mr. Pasti and two Cuban women who had been invited to New York by a city commission on women. Meanwhile, Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, is pushing for legislation to prevent denial of visas on the basis of political beliefs. He said "we've got a good shot next year." Some of his allies are less optimistic.

In practice, thousands of Communists and others visit the United States every year after obtaining waivers of the exclusion rules, compared to the roughly 800 people who were excluded for ideological reasons in 1983,



Gerry Adams, head of Sinn Féin, the Irish Republican Army's political wing.



Tomás Borge, Nicaragua's Interior Minister.



Rev. Ian Paisley, militant Northern Ireland Protestant and member of British Parliament.



Gabriel García Márquez, Colombian novelist and 1982 Nobel laureate.

according to State Department figures. And the broad discretion of officials under the McCarran-Walter Act has inevitably led to inconsistency and arbitrariness. Mr. D'Aubuisson was granted a visa in May after having been turned down at least twice in the previous six months. Mr. Paisley, Mr. García Márquez, Mrs. Allende and others have been granted visas on some occasions and turned down on others.

Israeli Election July 23

As Religious Parties Feud, Their Secular Power Erodes

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

JERUSALEM — More than ever before, Israel's religious parties seem to be fragmenting over nonreligious issues. Before the 1987 war, religious voters were offered a relatively simple choice: The Zionist National Religious Party, which sought to marry religious Judaism with modern secular nationalism, and the Agudat Yisrael party, made up of Orthodox non-Zionist Jews, whose primary concern was preservation of Jewish traditions until the coming of the Messiah. For the Agudat, Israel was just another secular state. The two parties, despite their small size, have always carried important political weight because the major parties, Labor and Likud, never had an absolute majority in Parliament. In return for taking part in coalition Governments, the religious parties won concessions ranging from grounding El Al, the national airline, on the Sabbath to maintaining strict Orthodox rabbinical control over marriages.

Today, however, as Israelis prepare for national elections on July 23, the parliamentary influence of religiously oriented voters, roughly 20 percent of the population, may be diluted. They will face options ranging from an Orthodox ultranationalist party to an ultra-Orthodox Sephardic party representing Jews from Moslem countries. The fragmenting of the two older parties resulted from changes in Israeli society after Israel occupied the biblical — and to some, sacred — territory of Judea and Samaria in the West Bank. Before 1967, the religious parties were organized on primarily defensive lines to protect their interests and maintain a framework of religious institutions that would hold out against assimilationist trends.

The larger National Religious Party took part in almost every Labor Government, using its position to fight for issues such as kosher food for the army, religious schools and observance of Sabbath rules. Foreign policy, economics and ethnic questions were left to Labor. After 1967, however, the party addressed a whole new agenda. "Its frame of reference became no longer defensive," said Rabbi David Hartman, an Israeli philosopher. "It began to feel itself part of the larger national issues, (supporting) the new 'grandeur' of the Greater Israel." Religious parties became concerned "not just with the number of synagogues," he said, "but with how they could affect the larger drama."

Consensus Crumbles

As long as the religious parties stuck to religion, they remained relatively united. But when they turned to issues such as the West Bank and ethnic politics, their internal consensus began to crumble. "We were a pluralistic and heterogeneous party," said Yehuda Ben Meir, a National Religious Party leader. "And our attempt to keep the doves and the hawks in the same movement became difficult." One split developed in 1981 over the Camp David accords. Some elements objected to provisions dealing with autonomy for Palestinians in the West



Orthodox Jews in Jerusalem.

Bank and the abandonment of Israeli settlements in the Sinai. They started what is now the Morasha party. The National Religious Party also insisted on holding on to Judea and Samaria, but not at all costs. Absorbing one million Arabs, it argued, would fundamentally affect the Jewish character of the state. Such sentiments, however, did not appeal to the younger generation who were educated in the party's own school system and have turned out to be much more religiously conservative and nationalistic than their elders.

A second split was along ethnic lines. Roughly 70 percent of the support for the National Religious Party was believed to be based on Sephardic Jews, but they were more or less frozen out of the party leadership by their European-born colleagues. In 1981, a splinter faction led by Aharon Abutzhava and calling itself Tamir, or the Movement for the Tradition, won three seats in Parliament. Later, a similar trend has begun to take hold in the Agudat Yisrael, which is led by a Council of Torah Sages, all of whom are of Eastern European origin and who conduct their business in Yiddish. This European or Ashkenazi domination prompted some of the Sephardic rank and file to form a party in last year's Jerusalem municipal elections. Their success encouraged them to run for Parliament as the Shas, the Sephardic Torah Guardians Association.

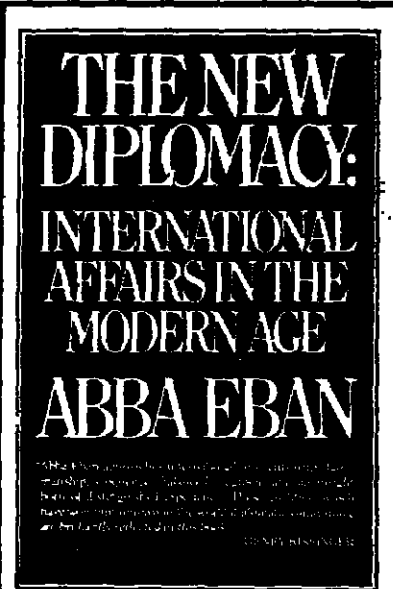
The biggest challenge to the National Religious Party has come from the Likud Party under Menachem Begin and now, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. The Israeli pollster, Meni Zernach, found that Likud has become the most popular party among Israelis identifying themselves as Orthodox. This was partly because of Mr. Begin's religious aura, which Mr. Shamir has sometimes tried to cultivate; partly because of Likud's unequivocally hawkish views on security matters; and partly because it poured millions of shekels into religious institutions in a far more unrestrained fashion than Labor ever did. Labor's present leader Shimon Peres has made no special effort to attract religious voters.

While the religious parties' strength in the next Parliament will probably remain roughly unchanged at 12 to 14 of the 120 seats, their influence is likely to be diluted by their differing objectives. The National Religious Party has been effectively playing on this theme, apparently trying to return to its roots as a party concerned with religious affairs. In television commercials headlined "The Day After" (the elections), it shows three doors to Government offices, all closed. A voice asks, "Who will pursue the struggle for religious education, for the sanctity of the Sabbath and for religious legislation? To whom will you turn? To religious splinter parties powerless to help? No ifs or buts. A strong national religious movement is in your vital interest."

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A full-colour display of over 100 Jerusalem sculptures — including works of such luminaries as Picasso, Rodin and Henry Moore — with expert commentary in English, Hebrew and Spanish. Published by Manrique Zago, Torino, 218 pages. PRICE: IS 10,535



With 23 years of the Israeli experience under his belt, author Fine is qualified to offer advice and viewpoints to visitors and newcomers, as Israelis love to do. A practical, tell-it-like-it-is guide. Published by Massada, 278 pages, softcover (second edition). PRICE: IS 3,062

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Humbled Hitachi Still Fighting

The giant could find itself weakened by the I.B.M. case as it moves more into electronics. But for now, profits are on the upswing.

By ANDREW POLLACK

WHEN Katsushige Mita, president of Hitachi Ltd., took the podium to begin the company's annual meeting last month, he knew what to expect — questions, lots of questions, about the company's obvious sore spot: the case in which Hitachi was accused of stealing trade secrets from the International Business Machines Corporation.

For more than an hour, the barrage continued. Finally, Mr. Mita could take it no longer. He interrupted a persistent questioner and asked for an end to the discussion.

"We did our utmost to solve the problem and we have punished ourselves, including myself," Mr. Mita told more than 600 shareholders who overflowed the auditorium. "We would like to do our best from now on, too." A round of applause erupted, silencing the questioner.

Two years after Hitachi was caught trying to buy I.B.M. secrets in a dramatic Federal Bureau of Investigation sting, the company is still trying to distance itself from the case. How well it succeeds is important not only for Hitachi, but for Japan, because the company is one of the nation's industrial standard-bearers.

Hitachi is huge and powerful, more empire than company. It is one of Japan's largest manufacturing companies, vying with the Nissan Motor Company and the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company for second place behind the Toyota Corporation. It has nearly \$20 billion in revenues. It is also the country's most diverse

company, with 729 subsidiaries and affiliates employing 210,000 people and producing more than 20,000 products, from microwave ovens to cars for Japan's bullet trains. And it is a bellwether issue on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

"When you sell Hitachi, you sell Japan," said Peter G. Wolff, an analyst with Bache Securities Japan.

The company, which celebrates its 75th birthday next year, is also one of Japan's strongest technologically. Despite the I.B.M. incident, Hitachi and its rival in computers, Fujitsu Ltd., are the only two companies left in the world with any reasonable chance of competing with I.B.M. in the large computer business.

The I.B.M. incident threatens to weaken Hitachi in a field that is the key to the company's future. Hitachi is now in the midst of making a major transformation away from its slow-growing older businesses of heavy electrical equipment into the faster-growing electronics business. Among the many changes now under way, a company washing machine factory is now also producing word processors, and an elevator and escalator plant has added computer terminals to its product list.

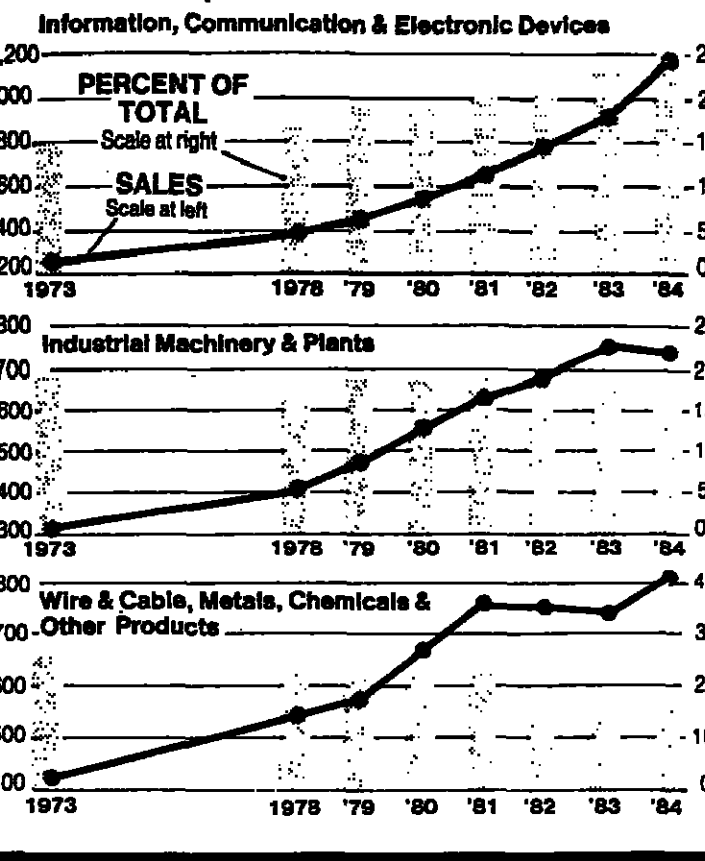
The I.B.M. case, moreover, is only one problem confronting Hitachi as it makes this transformation. The company lacks marketing savvy and international orientation, characteristics it did not need as much in its old businesses but that it sorely needs now.

And its great breadth of products, which helps cushion the company from downturns in any one business, can also be a weakness in preventing

Hitachi's Changing Face

Hitachi's sales expand in information and communication equipment while heavy industry, chemicals and metal fabrication lag.

Sales in billions of yen by industry grouping and percent of company's total sales for fiscal year ended March 31



it from concentrating on the most important ones. The diversity tends to make the company a jack-of-all-trades but master of none and, therefore, prone to be overrun by more specialized competitors. Indeed, while Hitachi is the largest electronics and electrical company in Japan, it almost never leads in any individual markets. In one market share survey of 19 electrical products, for example, Hitachi led in only one — motors.

"It doesn't focus sufficiently to get control or command of any business it is in," said James C. Abegglen of the Boston Consulting Group.

To be sure, none of these problems has noticeably slowed Hitachi's growth. But this could be just good fortune: 1983 was a boom year for some key products such as video cassette recorders and semiconductors.

Hitachi sales, which have grown every year since 1976, rose 11 percent

to \$19.4 billion in the year ended March 31 and net income rose 11 percent to \$743 million. The sales gain was paced by a 78 percent increase in video cassette recorder sales, a 45 percent rise in semiconductors and a 22 percent rise in computers. Semiconductors, accounting for about 8 percent of sales, were the largest contributor to profits in 1983, according to a company spokesman. Computer operations, which account for 10 percent of revenues, were still profitable, despite the payment of an estimated \$70 million to I.B.M. last year as part of its legal settlement.

Hitachi officials say the company is quickly recovering from the I.B.M. case. The legal matters are settled, with Hitachi having to pay the costly but bearable sum of about \$300 million to I.B.M. over the next eight years. The company also says it is making great progress in replacing the software that I.B.M. charged were only copies of I.B.M. programs.

"The export of computers is expanding very fast, so as a whole the company's business has not been affected, except by the payments to I.B.M.," said Yasuo Miyachi, senior executive managing director of Hitachi. Akio Esumi, an analyst with Daiwa Securities, agreed: "Even paying that amount, the company posts such growth it's quite amazing."

But psychologically, at least, the company has not recovered. Mr. Mita, for instance, who once was talkative with the press, has not granted an interview to foreign reporters since the I.B.M. incident occurred. Hitachi turned down several requests for interviews with Mr. Mita for this article. "He has had enough of the I.B.M. incident and I don't have the guts to ask him for an interview," Yasuaki Sayama, a public relations official, said in response to one request.

The I.B.M. settlement is also likely to slow Hitachi's efforts to keep up with I.B.M. in the future, which it needs to do if it wants to continue with its policy of making computers that are compatible with those of the giant American company. It must expend resources to rewrite old software to keep up with I.B.M.'s new software, at a time when I.B.M. is introducing new products and features at an ever-accelerating rate.

In April 1983, for instance, I.B.M. began offering an enhancement to its computers known as extended architecture. Hitachi, which had hoped to match it by this spring, now says it will not be ready until the end of the year. "I.B.M. has been able to gain another window," said Robert Djurdjevic, president of Annex Research in Phoenix.

The incident is also a painful reminder to Hitachi of another weakness: It is too technically oriented. Some analysts contend that the reason Hitachi got caught up in the I.B.M. sting was because it was naïve and clumsy in dealing with international business.

"Simply speaking, Hitachi is very childish in business," said Naotake Kakishita, an analyst with Arthur D. Little (Japan). "They are not well trained in international business."

It is a company, analysts say, that is based more in the laboratory than in the real world. Indeed, even Mr. Mita acknowledged this. In a press conference in January with Japanese reporters, he said the I.B.M. incident occurred because of a "lack of common sense," something he said engineers suffer from in general.

This is particularly a problem because, more so than most companies, Hitachi is a company run by engineers for engineers. While the route to the top at I.B.M. is through sales, at Hitachi it is the factory managers who get ahead — and factory man-

agers are usually engineers. Of its 29 corporate directors, 19 are engineers, including Mr. Mita, and most are from prestigious Tokyo University.

The company's emphasis on research and development makes the company ideal for engineers. Led by Mr. Mita, who in 1981 became the first company president to rise through the computer division, Hitachi has been pouring huge amounts of money into its new fields, backed by research and development spending. That spending, which increased to 4.8 percent of sales last year from 3.1 percent in 1977, last year totaled \$941 million, the largest amount spent in Japan. Hitachi has 16,000 people in research and development, spread over seven corporate laboratories and smaller divisional laboratories.

Engineering is so important because technology is key to the company, a situation that dates from Hitachi's founding. In 1910, Namihai Odaira, a Tokyo University engineering graduate, opened a motor repair shop near the fishing village of Hitachi, about 80 miles north of Tokyo. According to corporate lore, Mr. Odaira was disgusted that all the motors being used in Japan were imported. So he assembled a team and developed a five-horsepower motor.

That technological independence has always made Hitachi proud,

Hitachi AT A GLANCE

All dollar amounts in thousands.			
Year ended	1984	1983	
Revenues	\$19,409,529	\$17,527,409	
Net income	742,729	669,062	
Earnings per share	\$2.63	\$2.24	
Main Lines of Business			
Contribution to 1984 revenues			
Power Systems and Equipment	17%		
Consumer Products	21%		
Information and Communications Systems	27%		
Industrial Machinery	17%		
Wire and Cable, Metals, Chemicals	18%		
Total assets, Mar. 31, 1984			
Current assets	\$20,493,480		
Current liabilities	13,462,795		
Long-term debt	10,197,502		
Stock price, July 13, 1984	33%		
N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	44-33		
Employees, Mar. 31, 1984	161,533		
Headquarters	Hitachi, Japan		

particularly in light of the fact that many other Japanese electrical companies were started with investments from abroad. These include the Toshiba Corporation, which was started by the General Electric Company, and the NEC Corporation, started by the Western Electric Company.

The parent company, with revenues of \$11.8 billion, is only part of the story. Total sales for Hitachi and its 46 consolidated subsidiaries rose to \$19.4 billion last year.

Its problems notwithstanding, no one is betting against the company in the long run. Despite what looks like shortcomings, Hitachi has always rolled on and been profitable. It survived the bombing of most of its factories in World War II and the 1973 energy crisis, which disrupted its mainstay energy business. It will survive the I.B.M. affair and the coming computer shakeout, analysts say.

Kenichi Saito, director of research in Japan for McKinsey & Company, said he expects Hitachi to emerge from the I.B.M. affair even more aggressive in technology and more wise in the ways of the world. In time, he said, Hitachi might begin to look upon the payments to I.B.M. not as a penalty, but as "tuition."

Easing Rules for Foreign Investors

They are poised to put billions more into U.S. bonds — thanks to the end of an old tax.

By FRED R. BLEAKLEY

IN the past two weeks, some of America's biggest corporations have rushed to raise money in Europe. Citibank pushed through a \$100 million bond issue. So did Coca-Cola, and Texaco raised \$200 million.

Prompting this flurry of new offerings is the anticipation of an historic change in American tax law that these companies hope to beat. A barrier is coming down that kept many foreign investors from buying American corporate securities, unless the corporations were big enough — like Coke, Citicorp and Texaco — to float special bond issues abroad and attract enough buyers for them.

Once the barrier falls — and that might happen this week with President Reagan's signature on a new tax bill — radical changes will be set in motion. For the first time, hundreds of smaller corporations will find it easy to sell their bonds to foreign investors. New York will become a far bigger center of international finance as Wall Street investment firms take over some of the corporate bond underwritings that now go to London houses. And the Treasury, hungry for funds to finance the Federal deficit,

will draw billions of dollars in new foreign money to its note and bond sales.

"The whole process of exploring new ground is exciting," said Thomas J. Healey, assistant secretary of the Treasury for domestic finance. "It's a notable thing in the annals of finance for everybody."

The barrier that is coming down is a 30 percent tax that foreigners have paid for decades on the interest they earned from owning American securities — corporate or government — if those bonds, and notes were issued in the United States.

Rather than pay the tax, foreign investors have simply not purchased these securities. They stayed away and only the giants of American business had the clout to go after money abroad — by setting up special offshore subsidiaries to issue bonds for sale on European capital markets. So these giants — an Exxon, a Citicorp, a Texaco, a Prudential or a Coke — have had the European capital markets pretty much to themselves. And they are rushing now to get in their last bids before the Tax Reform Act of 1984 is signed into law.

That act, passed by Congress last month, simply cancels the 30 percent tax, thus allowing foreign investors to come right to the doorsteps of many American companies, untaxed.

"The Cokes and the I.B.M.'s won't be seen as so special, once other American companies have access to European money," said Scott Levine, a vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

And their rate advantage is likely to come down. Dollar-denominated securities are highly prized in Europe and the demand for bonds issued by the big American corporations has helped to keep yields one-quarter to three-quarters of a percentage point

below the yields for similar issues floated in New York. Coke even sold its \$100 million, five-year bond issue in Europe last week at a 12.81 percent yield — a full percentage point less than the company would have had to pay in America. The Citicorp differential was only one-eighth of a percentage point; Texaco's one-half.

The Treasury, like Wall Street, is delighted with the changes. Treasury lobbied Congress hard for the elimination of the 30 percent tax, and the Federal Government is likely to be a big winner. Investment bankers say that \$5 billion to \$15 billion will come surging into the country over the next 12 months to buy Treasury bonds and notes, now that foreign individuals will be permitted to own them tax-free. That's hardly a solution to the financing of budget deficits that approach \$200 billion a year, but it might lower borrowing costs a bit.

American business is also going to gain, of course, but not across the board. Certainly Wall Street investment houses are counting on new commissions from billions of dollars of new corporate bond underwritings that now go through underwriters in London, which is headquarters for overseas bond issues. But the London underwriters aren't likely to cede this business without a hard fight. Indeed, a war of giant underwriters is in the offing, pitting the likes of a Morgan Stanley or a Salomon Brothers in New York against an S.G. Warburg or a Union Bank of Switzerland in London.

"I'm beginning to smell a cartel being formed by some of the big Swiss banks and a few others," said Nicholas A. Rey, managing director of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

And a host of American companies, which hadn't tapped foreign money before, will suddenly find foreign investors purchasing portions of their

bond issues floated in New York. Until now, these smaller companies had not tried to sell bonds in overseas markets to foreigners — because the old tax law created too many obstacles for them or their corporate names did not carry enough clout to float an issue in Europe.

"It means the unrestricted ability of American corporations to borrow dollars wherever they are — it's a big plus not just for us, but for everyone," says Michael J. Ganz, associate treasurer of the ITT Corporation. ITT has been among the giants with enough clout to float issues frequently on the Eurodollar market, where dollar-denominated securities are sold.

The giants got away with selling these issues tax-free by using special overseas "tax-shelter" subsidiaries, most of them set up in the Netherlands Antilles. These subsidiaries have allowed the companies to issue dollar bonds abroad free of the 30 percent tax on foreign ownership of American securities.

Congress's decision to cancel the 30 percent tax reflects the growing American dependence on foreign capital to finance corporate and government business. American companies account for about 25 percent of the corporate bonds sold on the Eurodollar market, and more than \$100 billion of Treasury issues are held by foreigners.

But the new surge that will result from the Tax Reform Act has its dark side. For one thing, the dollar is likely to grow stronger than ever as more and more foreign investors sell their home currencies to buy dollars for the purchase of American securities. That, in turn, will make American goods more costly abroad, exacerbating the already record trade deficit.

American lost \$137.8 million, one of the largest banking losses on record, because of large loan losses.

OPEC held fast to its benchmark price of \$29 a barrel, despite urgings from Iran to raise it to \$34 and despite sales on the spot market that rarely reach the benchmark level. The decision, taken while OPEC nations exceed production quotas in an attempt to cash in on the war in the Persian Gulf, probably means lower gasoline prices for most of the summer.

Videodisk Veld. CBS said it would stop making videodisks, saying the market just wasn't there. Since RCA stopped making videodisk players earlier this year, this could be the death knell for the consumer videodisk industry.

Rupert Murdoch's intentions toward St. Regis remain unclear. The publisher, who owns more than 5 percent of the paper company, told the S.E.C. a while back that he was buying shares just for investment. But St. Regis charged that Mr. Murdoch was arranging a line of credit, and Mr. Murdoch refused to sign an agreement that he would not purchase more shares.

WEEK IN BUSINESS

More Indications of Steady Growth

Most economists rejoiced with the release of new indicators showing the economy has hit its stride. Many of the forecasts were off target again, but economists said that just meant they would have to revise their expectations upward. Producer prices were unchanged in June, the third month they have been at a plateau, surprising forecasters who had expected a small increase. Drops in the prices of both food and gasoline mean that inflation at the producer level is running at a 2.8 percent annual rate, far below the 4 to 5 percent forecast by most economists.

Industrial production rose five-tenths of 1 percent in June, about the same increase posted in May but less than the 1.1 percent April increase. The strongest gains came in production of automotive products and energy materials.

Retail sales rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, slightly higher than most forecasts and May's increase, but less than sparkling. Consumers are apparently getting over their big spending push.

The steel industry is pleased by a

International Trade Commission recommendation that President Reagan impose harsher quotas and tariffs on imported steel. The President, bowing to election-year pressure from the big steel-producing states, is likely to grant some measure of protection, which would lead to price rises. But the United States' trading partners — and two of the I.T.C. commissioners — were not pleased, saying the industry is overreacting to what amounts to healthy competition.

The stock market took an 18.33-point fall on Wednesday, its biggest since February, led by ITT, which dropped after it cut its dividend. The drop wiped out gains made earlier in the week, and the Dow Jones industrial average ended at 1,109.87, down 12.70.

Bond prices got a shot in the arm Monday on mainly technical factors and posted their biggest gains of the year. The rest of the week was lackluster, with a small rise in prices coming after the announcement of a \$1.6 billion decrease in the basic money supply.

The dollar continued to surge

against most European currencies, and gold continued to slide. But the gains were not as great as those of the previous week, when the dollar was traded in frenzied activity.

Earnings Season Begins. I.B.M. posted a 21 percent increase in its net income, to \$1.62 billion, on strong sales and orders. Second-quarter results were a thriller at CBS, where Michael Jackson's popularity helped lead the company to a 51 percent increase in profits. General Electric earned 11 percent more. Caterpillar posted its first profit in two years, earning \$24 million. Corral, which is up for sale, posted a \$179 million net, its most profitable quarter ever.

Banks were hurt by their huge loan exposure in Argentina. Although tough new reporting rules do not take effect until next quarter, many banks introduced them this quarter. Manufacturers Hanover's net dropped 8.5 percent, to \$73.78 million, dragged down \$2.4 million by its Argentine loans. Interfirst dropped 57.7 percent. Chemical rose 10.2 percent. Marine Midland's net rose 12.3 percent. Irving Trust was up 10.5 percent. Separately, European

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1984

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
ITT Corp.	17,891,200	22%	- 7%
AT&T	7,737,800	17	- %
Petrol	5,090,700	19%	- %
FordM	4,380,200	37%	+ %
IBM	4,337,600	105%	- %
Chrysler	4,251,400	26	+ %
GenMot	4,074,400	67%	+ %
Exxon	4,069,900	40%	- %
St Regis	3,924,200	41%	+ 4
FinCapAm	3,825,500	9%	- 1%
GenElec	3,710,000	50%	- 1%
JohnJn	3,087,700	29	- %
RatePur	2,606,700	27%	- 2%
Motria	2,520,300	31%	- 1%
AmExp	2,467,700	27%	+ %

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
784	1,189	2,233	33	329
785	1,129	2,193	35	214

VOLUME

Company	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	398,838,130	12,136,584,288
Same Per. 1983	402,660,480	11,466,461,030

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

High	Low	Last	Change
104.1	102.2	104.1	-1.19
78.5	76.8	76.7	-2.01
44.3	43.8	43.8	+0.25
80.4	78.8	78.8	-
88.4	86.5	86.4	-0.22

New York Stock Exchange

Index	Last Week	Year To Date
Industrial	104.1	104.1
Transport	78.5	76.7
Utilities	44.3	43.8
Finance	80.4	78.8
Composites	88.4	86.5

Standard & Poor's

Index	Last Week	Year To Date
400 Indust	174.7	169.8
20 Transp	125.3	121.6
40 Util	64.7	62.7
40 Financial	15.0	14.6
500 Stocks	153.5	149.8

Dow Jones

Index	Last Week	Year To Date
30 Indust	1139.4	1096.1
20 Transp	477.7	450.1
15 Util	126.4	124.3
65 Comb	442.7	427.8

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1984

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
DomePet	3,220,800	1-15/16	-1/16
TIE	1,806,900	10	- 3%
Wang B	1,168,900	25%	- 1%
WIPatnt	530,000	18%	+ 3%
GIFCo	529,200	11%	- %
NHamp	401,800	48%	+15%
HouOTr	398,500	6%	- %
ComAI	391,200	17%	-
NY Times	342,900	30%	- %
CNI Corp	336,000	7%	-

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
285	444	906	19	134
286	417	886	19	88

VOLUME

Company	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	26,961,000	678,892,000
Same Per. 1983	23,974,000	751,942,855

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1905
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The Conventions' Middle Name

Two transformations reverberate from Walter Mondale's selection of Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate. The Democrats seem eager to embrace her at their convention in San Francisco this week as the first woman, and first Italian-American, on a major party ticket. The other transformation is in the role of the conventions, one that can be seen by examining the phrase "gavel-to-gavel coverage," which is what the television networks have decided to abandon.

They'll televise plenty in San Francisco, and of the Republican convention next month in Dallas. But all three networks are giving up the automatic, nonstop coverage that has been a hallmark of TV news ever since there has been TV news. Their decision has prompted biting criticism from people who regard the conventions as sacred staples of democracy and who think that to shave coverage is to scalp the public interest.

That view is noble. But, as the furor for Ferraro demonstrates, it's also obsolete.

Consider the Democrats' 1960 convention in Los Angeles, when John Kennedy bitterly fought Lyndon Johnson to the mat for the nomination — and then stunned the party by calling the Texan to run with him. It was memorable politics, wholly deserving of gavel-to-gavel coverage. But there's a big difference between conventions like that one and the one about to begin in San Francisco.

Political conventions used to have a middle name: Nominating. In 1960, there were only a dozen primaries and they were not decisive. No one could be sure, going into the convention, who would end up as No. 1 on the ticket, let alone as No. 2. Since then, the nominating function has progressively been taken away from polls and turned over to the people, in primaries and caucuses in each state.

What part in the selection process is left for the

convention to play? Hardly more than ritual ratification. If you doubt that, ask yourself how hard it is to guess which two people will be shown, beaming and arms raised together, in this week's Photo of the Week. Ditto for the Photo of the Week of August 19 in Dallas.

Now that the conventions have lost a central old role, it would be lazy, not to mention boring, for TV to keep covering them in old ways. Other functions, however, have endured and emerged and the critics are right to urge that they be covered, if not gavel to gavel, then extensively:

□ **Fellowship.** The most obvious function is rendered by the traditional meaning of convention, whether applied to tool and die makers, Hadassah or Veterans of Foreign Wars. The chitchat and socializing of the political conventions are part of the glue that binds the political process together. To wear those red, white and blue delegates' badges used to mean you were a pol. Now it's an honor; it means you were chosen by your fellow citizens to be an officer of the process.

□ **Reconciliation.** For the Democrats especially, there's an equally important consolidation function. This year, the candidates again spent months bashing at each other with two-by-fours. The convention, instead of serving as the end of that stage, can now be the start of the next, unification, stage.

□ **Debate.** Finally, for the public, the conventions have become a prime forum for issues and causes. Advocates of the environment, nuclear freeze, civil rights, women's rights, gay rights and a host of other issues can compete for attention, for a place on the national bulletin board, and with it, sooner or later, on the national agenda.

The conventions do not just concern candidates for the November election but also the way America sorts out its priorities for the longer run. Nominating is no longer the conventions' middle name, but national is.

Diary of an Environmentalist

Had a busy and very trying week on location. The script called for me to show concern for environmentalists. Day 1: I invite some of the less extreme environmentalists to lunch at the White House. Day 2: I drop in to eat softshell crabs with the watermen on Chesapeake Bay. Day 3: Visit Roosevelt Island in the Potomac. Day 4: Go to watch stalactites in Mammoth Cave, Ky.

The script was perfect. But the whole show was ruined by a terrible, terrible gaffe in the casting department.

James who? Anne what? — everyone had forgotten even their names. Such a well-timed road show, and just before the cameras roll, what happens? Some klutz on the staff appoints her to head a Government panel on oceans and atmosphere.

Cut! That's what I wanted to say. Instead: "We are very pleased to have her back in the Administration." Some days this role is no fun.

When the environmentalists came for lunch, she was all they talked about. Mr. Hair of the National Wildlife Federation told me the appointment was insulting and arrogant and it was time someone said enough is enough. "It just isn't fair to the conservation community to do this," said another.

"Why can't someone be fair to me?" I asked. I had a good environmental record in California. I've got nothing against the environment. I just promised to cut down on regulation and I put those two in to do it. They stepped on some toes and

Congress and the media made them scapegoats. Their enemies say they ceased to enforce the laws, terrorized their staffs, opened the national parks and refuges to exploiters, allowed liquid wastes to be dumped again at toxic sites, let brain-numbing lead back into gasoline, shunted aside the review of EDB in food and did nothing to clean up hazardous waste sites except when there was some political advantage to be gained.

If that were true wouldn't someone have told me? Yet I was given no briefings on the environment while they were in office. Having all that dredged up again took all the fun out of shooting Green Week.

At Chesapeake Bay, the media asked about sweetheart deals with polluters. My flack jumped up so I wouldn't have to answer and someone else turned off the television lights to plunge the press into darkness.

I decided to leave Roosevelt Island without touring the park. I was getting up to my keister with it. So when we got to the last scene, at Mammoth Cave, I let 'em have it. Under Carter, I told them, Government neglected our natural heritage. But we, I said, were "determined to move quickly and effectively to deal with the Federal Government's lagging efforts to protect our environment."

Just at that moment a big boom could be heard from left stage. Would you believe, they tell me it's a mammoth roaring.

The Worm and the Apple

Land Mines, Sea Dreams

Slaughter on 8th Ave.

On Manhattan's West Side these days, all vehicles going north toward 2d Street sooner or later find themselves on Eighth Avenue. Tenth is impeded by construction for the M.T.A.'s enlarged yard at Penn Station. The uptown lanes on Eleventh are blocked for strengthening the viaduct near the new Convention Center, whose construction has also closed Twelfth northbound.

Is this not a wonderful moment for the Highway Department to start regrading and surfacing bumpy Eighth Avenue between 14th and 17th Streets? The delays thus mindlessly accepted will now be further compounded by a strike of ready-mix concrete trucks.

That strike, in turn, is being lengthened by the costs the concrete industry is incurring from new city enforcement of state weight limits for trucks.

Can it be a coincidence that other sections of Eighth Avenue, as far north as 41st Street, are losing at least one lane because of separately planned curb and sidewalk repairs?

It is apparent — now — to the Highway Department and the Traffic Bureau and perhaps also the M.T.A. and the Convention Center that such work

ought to be better coordinated. For this failure, a juicy worm should be sliced and its midriff given in equal shares to all those agencies. The head and tail go to City Hall for not behaving like City Hall for not naming a city construction coordinator to plan street repairs.

But there are not enough worms in the sea to match New York's official ineptitude. To alleviate the now regretted negligence along Eighth Avenue, the Bureau of Traffic has established a special squad for enforcing parking regulations there.

Squad members are ticketing cars that park where the avenue is torn up. But they do not ticket cars parked where they are permitted to park in normal times, on the opposite side of the avenue.

Wonder why? Because, it is said, vandals are stealing too many of the hoods with which the normally functioning parking meters have been covered. And even where they survive, too many motorists are said to be parking anyway and then claiming no hood was there.

You would think a few fines would be enough to pay for a few signs, chains and locks.

Port Party

While others worry about sustaining life and song on Times Square,

New York's Harbor Festival Foundation worries about keeping waterfront memories alive.

The Upper Bay now seems an idle stretch of water to old bulkhead watchers, who remember it swarming with steam tugboats, lighters, railroad car floats, covered barges, canal boats, pile drivers, floating derricks and excursion boats.

New technologies and economics have wimmed those traditional harbor craft. That's why the foundation devotes a week each summer to vessels that still ply local waters. This year it developed 10 waterborne events, plus 6 on land and 1 in the air to celebrate craft currently seen on the harbor's waters.

They ranged from the serious Liberty Cup sailboat races for 30-foot sloops to the more frivolous International Women's Lifeboat Race, staged in the Hudson River for the

sixth consecutive year, and something called the All-Star Triathlon, which put sports stars and other notables on inflatable boats.

The festival lasted from July 27 to July 4. For their dedication to reminding New Yorkers that their town is a major port, an apple to the Harbor Festival Foundation and the Port Authority, which donates the staff help the foundation needs.

Letters

Mondale and the Middle Class

To the Editor:

That James C. Rosapepe's assertion of Walter Mondale's fealty to the middle class (Op-Ed July 5) rings so hollow illustrates the huge problem facing the Democratic Party: Its rhetoric and its policy prescriptions could not be more divergent.

As Mr. Mondale and the Democrats in general get red in the face and wave their arms about how the middle class deserves a break, they are, simultaneously:

• Leading the charge to repeal the indexation of tax rates (the soundest of the Reagan tax reforms and one which benefits, more than any other group, the middle class).

• Calling for the elimination of the final 10 percent of Reagan's three-year, 25 percent reduction in income tax rates — the only part that provided the middle class with any real relief.

• Proposing "domestic content" legislation which, if enacted, would result in higher prices for new cars that are already too expensive for much of the middle class.

Most distressingly, the oligarchs of the party, who did so much to ensure Mr. Mondale's nomination, appear completely oblivious to the notion that their candidate, in truth, offers the middle class very little.

That may change, come November. One desperately hopes that the search for "new ideas" will then begin in earnest.

WILLIAM J. POWELL JR.
Norwalk, Conn., July 6, 1984

A.k.a. Republicans

To the Editor:

For the second time, your readers have been treated to an editorial on the question of the correct

term for the young, upwardly mobile professionals who seemed to congregate around the candidacy of Gary Hart (Hippies, Yuppies, Yuppies," June 28).

In one of the neater semantic tricks of this election year (which has also brought us "special-interest groups" as a synonym for "labor unions"), you link "yuppie" to "yippie," in an apparent effort to remind this "generation" of its supposed leftist past.

If the phenomenon that this group of voters represents continues as a subject of your editorials as we move to the Democratic National Convention, let us read in The Times a description of this group as it really is:

Whatever we call this political development, it comes of not very



enlightened self-interest, and in November we may end up calling the group "Republicans."

DEBORAH J. KNUTH
Hamilton, N.Y., June 29, 1984

A Respector of Truth in Writing . . .

To the Editor:

Since I feel that The Times [editorial June 20] set in motion the outcry that followed its picking up, with alarming zeal, a front-page story from The Wall Street Journal of June 18, I should like to make clear in your columns the background to that story, in which the Journal reporter has me saying that I have (in her words) "spent [my] career creating composite tales and scenes, fabricating personae, rearranging events and creating conversations in a plethora of pieces presented as nonfiction."

These implicit charges are both false and damaging, and other reporters and editors have repeated them without troubling to investigate or substantiate them. For more than 30 years, in books and journals, I have published poems, pieces of fiction, essays, reviews, translations and nonfiction articles on a variety of subjects. In my writings, I have consistently respected the facts where they arose.

The Journal article cited four instances of supposed error on my part but neglected to mention that they were volunteered by me, in a seminar at Yale University on March 29, 1983, as exceptional cases (from New Yorker pieces) in which I had chosen to depart from strict factual accuracy for reasons that, while clear to me, were arguable, argument being what seminars are meant to stimulate.

The Journal reporter had attended that seminar as an undergraduate, so neither she nor the reporters who picked up her story had to do any more than wave my own examples about, invoking them variously as "disclosures," "techniques," or "philosophy" and falling into question not only the authenticity of all my writings but The New Yorker's standards of factual accuracy.

The New Yorker has always maintained a high regard for the truth, and so have I.

ALASTAIR REID
New York, July 12, 1984

. . . An Example of First-Class Journalism

To the Editor:

I am writing to protest your publication, on July 1, of a letter to the editor from Adam Liptak.

In that letter, Mr. Liptak alleged that much of The Wall Street Journal's June 18 article on Alastair Reid's use of composites in New Yorker articles "was culled from a college seminar that took place in the spring semester of 1983" that was assumed to be off the record.

The letter went on to allege that Joanne Lipman, who wrote the Journal's article, "juxtaposed" comments from Mr. Reid's lecture "to apparently contradictory but unrelated quotations from William Shawn,

the editor of The New Yorker."

These statements are false. The article was based entirely on a series of on-the-record interviews between Miss Liptman and Mr. Reid. Quotations attributed to Mr. Shawn were not unrelated. They came from on-the-record interviews with Mr. Shawn, who was responding specifically to the statements made by Mr. Reid.

We consider Miss Liptman's article first-rate journalism. We were pleased to run it on the Journal's front page.

NORMAN PEARLSTEIN
Managing Editor
The Wall Street Journal
New York, July 10, 1984

Bridged Concerns of Environmentalists and Organized Labor

To the Editor:

I am concerned that your June 17 news article about the recent report of the Project on Industrial Policy and the Environment may convey the misleading impression that the report is hostile to the goals of organized labor.

You mention only the report's discussion of international trade, covered in less than three of its 55 pages. You fail to mention the comprehensive nature of the report, its title, "America's Economic Future," and the fact that many of its wide-ranging goals and recommendations are right in line with those of labor.

A fundamental objective of the labor movement has been full employment. The report emphasizes, as one of its five goals, a national effort aimed at achieving total employment, meaning that everyone who wants a job should have an opportunity to obtain one that satisfies personal needs.

The report states that "in this wealthiest of all nations, we should call our current conditions — some 8 million people unemployed, millions of others involuntarily working part-time or too discouraged to seek work, more than twice as high unemployment rates for blacks as for whites — what they are: a national disgrace."

It recognizes the interrelationship between environmentalism and jobs: "We believe past environmental

gains will be maintained and new ones made more easily in a healthy economy than in a stagnant one with continual high unemployment." And it recommends specific measures to "get people into jobs," including short-term, public-sector job programs that will produce environmental benefits.

Another extremely important recommendation is that the United States revitalize rather than abandon its heavy manufacturing industries, and that whenever possible this be accomplished by modernizing existing plants rather than building new plants elsewhere.

The report also advocates that employers be required to give employees and communities advance notice of proposed plant closings and consult with them about possible alternatives, noting that "the economic and social impacts of a plant closing extend beyond private balance sheets, and it is time we took this into account."

While the report's section on international trade finds protectionism unacceptable as a long-term solution to the problems of U.S. industry, it

Jackson Abroad: A Legitimate Voice

To the Editor:

It was a surprise to see your July 6 editorial condemning the Rev. Jesse Jackson for "collaboration with the enemies of democracy in embarrassments of the Government of the United States," a surprise because The Times has long been a chief source of embarrassment to the Government, and the Government's foreign policy has itself lately been an embarrassment.

But behind your editorial is a more sinister theory — that the Government should have a monopoly on discussion with other governments. I can hardly believe that a newspaper so long dedicated to the free flow of ideas, and to reason, endorses such a view.

You have no complaint with the substance of Mr. Jackson's talks. The Times has long supported the freeing of political prisoners and has made identical pleas for negotiation between the U.S. and its adversaries. The whole weight of your argument rests on the assertion that Mr. Jackson's method undermines the Government's "authority." In what sense?

Does Mr. Jackson encourage disobedience of the laws, threaten manipulation of the nation's wealth or subvert the loyalty of the armed forces? A man undermines government authority only when he acts with a different will. Mr. Jackson's only crime has been to speak with a different voice.

The thrust of your editorial is to erase the distinction between reasoning and conspiring with a foreign government. I can think of no distinction more vital to international affairs.

If the governments of the earth had to depend solely on one another for persuasion, without the constant and incalculable activity of private citizens, I doubt whether at this point there would be an earth left. Even The Times tries to reason with foreign governments, by way of editorials.

If the Soviet Government, in response to your numerous criticisms, were suddenly to release the dissident Anatoly Shcharansky to the custody of your Moscow bureau, would you not take the prisoner? Mr. Jackson's conduct has been entirely analogous.

Equally specious are the recent attempts to trap Mr. Jackson in the conceptual morass of the Logan Act. It is argued that he "negotiates" with foreign powers. Does "negotiate" mean anything more than "reason with"? If it does, then Mr. Jackson is innocent of the offense. If it doesn't, then the attempt to define the offense is an attack on free discourse — of which The Times has always been a warm friend.

MIKE SCHNEFFELT
New York, July 8, 1984

Remembered Harmony

To the Editor:

The recent memorial service for three civil rights workers, James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, who died 20 years ago, was a welcome breath of fresh air from the 1960's.

Remembering their martyrdom, one thought too of the time when blacks and whites, Jews and non-Jews worked together for political and social change, in stark contrast to this sad time of polarization, when former liberals like Mayor Koch seem to relish splitting group from group and when Jesse Jackson has fostered polarization for the expediency of political support. How sad especially to see Mr. Jackson's odyssey: from the idealism and sacrifice of his civil rights work in the 60's to the political realism of his campaign in the 80's.

But the service reminded me there is still alive, however faint, the spirit of fellowship that marked the 60's. One day it may, perhaps even must, come back in force.

NICK MACDONALD
New York, July 2, 1984



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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Disgruntled France

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, July 14 — France is in a state of inner turmoil as it celebrates this 198th anniversary of Bastille Day. The left is in power, but it is broadly unpopular.

President François Mitterrand, who seemed bewildered by the mood and said recently he couldn't understand the malcontents, has suddenly reacted dramatically. There has been a reversal of traditional roles, with the right successfully proclaiming itself the champion of liberties endangered by the left, a wounding charge for the President.

So Mr. Mitterrand, who had denounced the Gaullist idea of referen-



dums as "Bonapartist plebiscites" at the start of the Fifth Republic, is calling a referendum. He has done it cleverly. On almost any question that could be read as an appeal for a vote of confidence, he would face a resounding defeat.

Instead, he picked an essentially Gaullist proposal to put to the country as his own initiative. France will be asked to vote in September on a constitutional reform.

Charles de Gaulle so disliked and distrusted political parties that he introduced both referendums and direct presidential election to go over the head of the legislature and concentrate power in Elysée Palace. But when he was writing France's fifth Constitution, the opposition was able to limit permissible issues for popular vote to government organization and treaties that might affect it, such as Common Market obligations.

Now, Mr. Mitterrand is using the amendment provision of the Constitution to enable referendums on issues of freedom — in effect, a referendum on referendums. The question at hand is the role of religion in education. It is as old as republican France and the cause of repeated Government crises in the Fourth Republic.

The Socialists and the Communists have long made the establishment of a single, secular system of public education a programmatic article of faith. Under the existing systems, church schools are tax-supported and there is freedom of choice.

The Government should have known better than to stumble into the booby trap of trying to absorb the church schools. Scarcely anything arouses French passions more. Even many nonreligious people and teachers in state schools support free choice.

But the sectarian left opposes it. Communist and Socialist ideologues have been deeply unhappy with the Government's about-face on economic policy after a disastrous 18 months of dogmatic decisions. School reform was proposed to rally their loyalties. The compromise bill pushed through the Assembly pleased no one, however, and the conservative Senate balked.

Mr. Mitterrand has withdrawn the bill. It will be replaced by a new one, presumably to be submitted to a referendum after the referendum on constitutional reform. This political sleight of hand may or may not work to give the Government an appearance of renewed popular support. At least, it's a way back off the school issue for a while and shows some response to public sentiment.

But it only highlights the problem of the Mitterrand Government. The real trouble stems from the fact that the French Socialists came to power without first undergoing their own political renewal, without ever going through the equivalent of the German Socialists' Bad Godesberg process in the 1950's.

The French Socialists are a patchwork party. Mr. Mitterrand put together with political wizardry but without challenging outdated tenets. When they were in alliance with the Communists in 1981, they thought they had a mandate for radical reform of French society. In fact, French society had already gradually reformed itself and didn't want any more upheavals. It just wanted to break the logjam of one side's monopoly on power and to freshen things up.

The extent of the underlying shift away from the old revolutionary-reactionary confrontation is reflected in the Communists' decline, from a quarter down to just over a tenth of the electorate. Crumpling the Communists was one of Mr. Mitterrand's basic goals. But he didn't realize how much his own party would have to modernize and moderate in order to benefit. It hasn't even started.

Nineteenth-century ideologies don't help societies having to prepare for the 21st century, despite temporary surges of nostalgia for either conservatism or old-style progressivism. The referendum play is a desperate attempt for the Government to gain a little more time in hopes its austerity program will bring economic recovery before 1988 legislative elections.

But it won't heal French disgruntlement. It is striking how quickly solid victories can ebb away when leaders misread their mandate. It's happening in Margaret Thatcher's Britain. It may be happening in Helmut Kohl's Germany. It's a warning to the winner of America's November ballot.

WASHINGTON — In this city of mood swings, Democrats are now in depression. There is open talk of defeat in November, but behind doors, on phones and among friends there are darker premonitions that 1984 could be a realigning election in which their party slides toward minority status for the rest of the century.

The selection of Geraldine A. Ferraro as the vice presidential candidate may elevate the mood at the convention in San Francisco, but it does not solve the Democratic Party's long-term problems.

The demographics tell the story. A number of national polls and statewide surveys show that those under 40, the baby-boom generation, long more "liberal" and more Democratic than their elders, are now among the strongest supporters of our conservative Republican President. Our oldest executive has become the candidate of many of our youngest voters — voters from all geographic and economic groups.

How did this happen? How did the generation that lived through Vietnam, Woodstock, Watergate and the assassinations of the 1960's end up backing Ronald Reagan? And what, if anything, can the Democrats do to win back this generation? The stakes couldn't be higher: Young voters hold the key to American political power for decades to come.

One explanation may lie in who Americans under 40 have known and voted for as President: Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. Most of us have no memories of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy — no historical reasons to be Democrats.

Meanwhile, the party continues to rely heavily on nostalgia, always a sure sign that something is wrong. Rubber chicken isn't the only staple of Democratic Party dinners: There

Carter A. Eskew is senior vice president of The Communications Company, a political consulting firm.

Baby-Boom Voters...

By Carter A. Eskew

are always skeletons present at the feast — mainly, I think, because the rhetoric of past Democratic Presidents is soothing and evokes happier days. Young people, more than others, understand that the party is timid and confused, that it has become a holding company for a variety of special interests. Besides, many of the issues that Democrats feature prominently in their campaigns — Social Security is the most obvious — are only abstractions for those under 40. Young Democrats may feel as if they have been written out of the will.

No wonder some young Democrats hope cynically for rising interest rates or a foreign disaster as the party's only hope for November.

Without the moorings of traditional party loyalty or the lure of issues, many 18- to 35-year-olds sway to the beat of Ronald Reagan. The President projects "strong leadership," and poll after poll shows that young Democrats are drawn to it. Mr. Reagan's ideology, far from alienating this group, may be part of his appeal. According to many baby boomers, he gives the country a clear sense of direction.

Mr. Reagan also communicates something no other recent Presidents have — the joy of patriotism. Those of us who grew up marching against our Government are surprised now to find our younger brothers and sisters marching for it. The darker side of this may be militarism, a macho pleasure in renewed interventionism, making up for our feelings of impotence during the Iranian hostage crisis. But its positive expression is the renaissance of belief in one's country and in a sense of national purpose.

We watch Ronald Reagan on television, dedicating a tomb for an unknown Vietnam veteran and walking

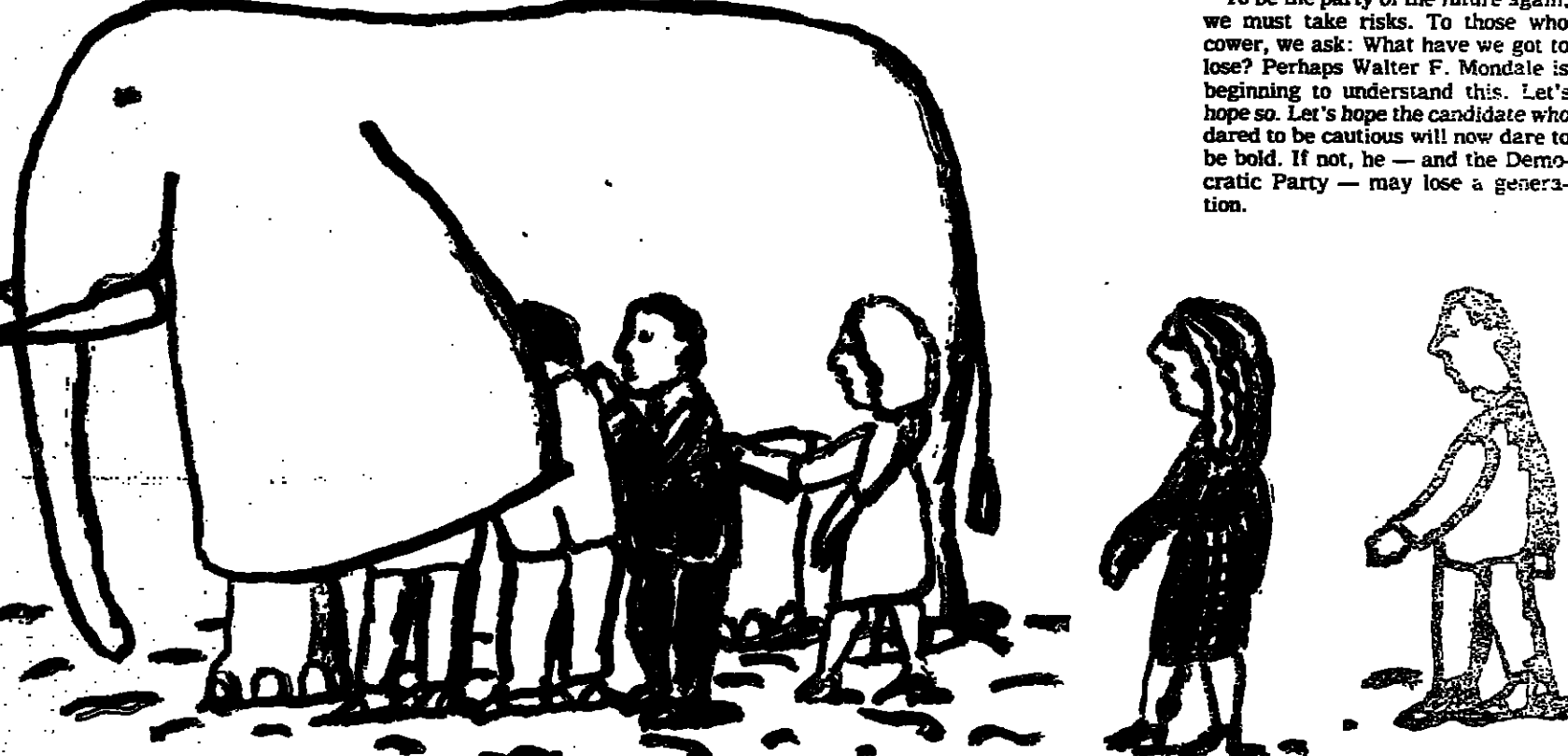
on the beaches of Normandy during the 40th anniversary of the invasion. And meanwhile, what have the Democrats been up to? The primary season was a non-stop advertisement for the Republican Party. Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson sometimes raised the hopes of the young. But Mr. Hart's campaign turned out to be a victim of its own disorganization, while Mr. Jackson's promise, for many white Americans, anyway, floundered on the abusive remarks of Louis Farrakhan. So the party turned instead to its past. Young people saw Walter F. Mondale and the labor unions slash and burn their way to the nomination, unencumbered by any vision other than that of their own victory.

The latest episode, the selection of a vice presidential candidate, may

Young Democrats see few reasons to vote for the party

have been the most depressing: Mr. Mondale holding court in a house he recently bought, in a state he hasn't lived in for 20 years, parading interest-group representatives before him like animals on Noah's Ark — at least one of everything. The choice of Mrs. Ferraro may ultimately prove a wise one, but once again the process came close to discrediting the decision. Many Democrats and the general public may suspect that Mr. Mondale has once again given in to interest-group pressure.

Is there no other hope? There are still some young Democrats who



...Dixie Democrats

By Don Baer

cluding those who have moved to the South to manage its new industries — often vote Republican, following their pocketbooks on questions of national spending. But many of them are also put off by the strident way that Southern Republicans talk about social issues, and many eventually retreat back into the Democratic fold.

Blacks and suburban voters are the natural constituencies of what were once called New Southerners — men like former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina, Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, former Governor William Winter of Mississippi and, of course, Jimmy Carter.

What holds this group together and accounts for their success is their vision of a new Southern prosperity. Where they can, these Democrats have obscured their positions on race issues and other inflammatory social questions, sending a message that there is room in the revival tent of economic revitalization for all forms of worship. What they have emphasized are their efforts to entice Northeastern industries to move to the South, bringing jobs and better economic times to all Southerners.

Why do the New Southerners hedge on social issues? Because they know that the combination of blacks and suburban voters will not alone elect many Democrats in the South. To broaden its appeal, the party still must attract votes — not majorities but significant numbers — from rural white workers.

This constituency was once the Democratic Party's unassailable core, the mainstay of the old Southern politics. That has changed considerably. When the Democratic leadership shifted toward moderation, especially on race, these voters bolted in record numbers to become the heart of George Wallace's segregationist Dixie. Later, many left the party entirely, finding new political expression for their fundamentalist religious in the platforms of right-wing Republicans.

Even so, in many cases, these voters' devotion to the party of their fathers remains strong. Their red necks are now clothed in blue collars, made possible by non-union factory jobs that Democrats have helped attract to the South. And many of them show their appreciation and loyalty by voting Democratic in local races — enough to elect Democratic Governors in all but one Southern state and give the party lopsided majorities in every state legislature in the South.

Some of these changes in Southern politics may help Walter Mondale. His bold choice of a woman — in ef-

fect, an outsider, if not a minority — as a running mate could help him appeal to newly registered blacks. This is particularly so since Jesse Jackson, who has advocated a woman vice presidential candidate from the beginning of his campaign, will now have to endorse the Mondale-Ferraro ticket to save face.

Having Mrs. Ferraro on the ticket may also help among middle-class professional voters, especially among suburban women. The changes in American politics that have made women an unprecedented political force this year are as relevant in the South as anywhere in the country. True, Southern states were the least receptive to the Equal Rights Amendment. But recent years have seen significant breakthroughs for sexual equality in the South, particularly for professional women.

Mr. Mondale's most difficult challenge will be to appeal to the rural swing vote — and it will be all the harder now that he has chosen to run with Mrs. Ferraro. Many of these voters may be relieved that Mr. Mondale did not choose a black running mate, but few of them will be enthusiastic about a woman on the ticket — particularly a Northern woman.

To win, Mr. Mondale will have to give a signal to these and indeed all Southern voters that he recognizes how much he needs their votes and cares about the issues that matter to them. He should campaign vigorously in the South. He should make clear that he understands the economic transformations taking place there. He may even want to make some selective use of his ties to Jimmy Carter.

Finally, and perhaps most important, Mr. Mondale should identify himself with several strong "New Southern" candidates running for the Senate — men like Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, Representative Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Governor Jim Hunt of North Carolina, who faces Senator Jesse Helms. All three have demonstrated their ability to appeal to a new coalition of Southern Democratic voters, and if they are successful, they could help Mr. Mondale carry certain close races in the South.

The political hallmark of the next decade may prove to be the role played by voting blocs whose interests transcend the politics of place — groups such as blacks, women and young professionals. But in the meantime, Mr. Mondale cannot ignore the South, and its new landscape, if he hopes to win in November.



Don Baer, a lawyer and a Democrat, was born and raised in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON

The Speech Nobody Heard

By James Reston

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

In the last 40 years since the closing days of World War II, both major political parties have occupied the White House for 20 years. We are gathered here in this ostentatious dungeon to put an end to this intolerable appearance of equality. But, Mr. Chairman, we Democrats have a few problems.

We speak of unity but we're divided. We are behind in the North, we're behind in the South, we're behind in the East and we're way behind in the West. Otherwise, the outlook is not too bad. Yet not since 1948 has the Democratic Party been so far down with so little reason, but we're not out.

We must dare to tell the truth about ourselves, even if it's a little reckless.



We ran a lousy primary campaign. Mondale cut up Hart and Hart cut up Mondale, and Jesse Jackson cut up everybody, including himself. Why Mondale took so long to call the women to his rescue is not clear. If he had tried to pick a wife the way he played the field and hesitated to pick a running mate, he'd still be a bachelor.

We must also tell the truth about Mr. Reagan and his California cronies, though this may be a little risky. In their present mood, the American people, or at least a vast number of them, don't want to hear the truth.

They want us to talk big and act small, to "stand tall" against the Russians in Europe, the Middle East and Central America, provided nobody gets hurt, just the way we did in Grenada. They want more billions for defense, more government services, lower taxes and a balanced budget.

In short, they prefer illusion to reality, and President Reagan wows them with it every night on television. You have to give him credit — about \$200 billion a year.

Some say the Democrats are the party of "special interests," that we're in league with the unions, the teachers, the blacks, the Jews, the Hispanics, the conservationists, the intellectuals, the peace movement, the poor and the helpless.

You bet we are! Better these "special interests" than the "special interests" on the other side — the bankers, the big-business tycoons, the munitions makers, the religious bigots and the armchair warriors, who provoke wars they'll never have to fight.

Mr. Chairman, now that the exhibition season is over and the playoffs lie ahead, it wouldn't be a bad idea for the Democratic Party to give the people more than a hint about what it stands for. We have talented people who can write and even some who can think, but the campaign has been on for a year now without producing a single memorable Democratic speech, and offering only one mysterious and forgettable slogan: "Where's the beef?"

At least Reagan stands for something. He stands for a world that is gone, for his class, for his conservative ideology, for Jim Watt and Anne Burford, for more arms on earth and even in outer space, and, of course, like everybody else, for peace and prosperity and law and order, and also for a Supreme Court that will defend his objectives long after he has vanished from the stage.

He has done some good things. Let us admit that and thus give credibility to the bad things. He has produced and projected higher deficits than the combined deficits of all the Presidents from Washington to Kennedy, but he has brought down inflation and lately unemployment, and he has invited an examination of his record. This may be the best invitation the Democrats have had since Watergate.

Let us, however, stick to the facts, and avoid personal attacks on the President as some Democrats, in a frenzy of irritation, are inclined to do. Mr. Reagan doesn't mean to be mean to the poor, and he certainly didn't mean to put the marines at risk in Lebanon. It's just that he doesn't mean anything at all, or that he means one thing one day and the opposite the next day, with no connecting rods between the two.

His speeches on the discontents of the world are a jumble of obscurities. For him, it's not only that the world's a stage, but what's worse, the stage is his world.

This is a problem for the Democratic Party, for a great many people these days are preoccupied not with life itself but with the portrayal of life on the screen. In short, television is not reporting reality but replacing it, and Ronald Reagan is the leading man in this world of fantasy.

Our task is not to compete with Reagan on the screen, but to break through the screen to the real problems of the future. Let's forget the polls and take a chance on the facts; what is popular is not always good public policy, and may not even be good politics.

Fellow delegates — I mean Mrs. Ferraro, too — with the help of the Almighty, and the registration of millions of new voters, we can win this election. And if we don't, the Republicans will have to deal with the consequences of their own blunders.

From U-Boats to a Fantasy World

By JOHN CURTIN

Wolfgang Petersen is resting his hand on a torpedo inside the submarine which launched his career as an internationally recognized film director. He has just paused for a moment to point out some details in this perfect replica of a Class-68 German U-boat, the kind which wreaked havoc on Allied shipping in World War II and usually ended up being coffins for the men who manned them. It is hot, sticky and very claustrophobic on this warm summer day at the Bavaria Studios in Munich.

"Even after a year of working here I could never believe it was possible," says the 43-year-old director whose 1981 picture "Das Boot" became the highest-grossing foreign language film ever released in the United States and whose new film, "The Neverending Story," opens in New York on Friday.

"Imagine, 25 people here! No windows. Nothing. This incredibly scary situation when you dive down and the depth-charges are coming." Mr. Petersen is recalling the story of "Das Boot" as if he had actually lived through it himself during the shooting. The tense drama of the hunter who becomes the hunted, which avoids the standard war-film clichés by depicting fear at the expense of heroism, earned the movie six Oscar nominations.

According to Mr. Petersen, the immense popularity of "Das Boot" is further proof of the pleasures of vicarious experience. "It's nice to sit quiet and safe in a movie house and on the other hand have this incredible adventure of being inside a submarine." Pulling the spectator inside his work is what Mr. Petersen has tried to do in the more than 20 features he has made for television and movies since he began directing in 1970.

His latest film, "The Neverending Story" — a \$25 million screen adaptation of the best-selling fantasy novel



Director Wolfgang Petersen coaches an actor on the set of "The Neverending Story."

by the West German author Michael Ende — is really all about drawing the passive spectator inside a story, with a little help from his imagination. The importance of the imagination is central to Mr. Ende's book, and Mr. Petersen says that this is the message of his film. "If people don't dream anymore they won't survive," he says.

The film, which is the most expensive production in the history of German cinema, begins one morning when a 10-year-old boy, Bastian, ducks into a bookshop to escape some bullying classmates and discovers a dusty old volume called "The Neverending Story." It tells of the land of Fantasia, whose strange people are

menaced by an all-devouring void known as The Nothing. As he reads the book, Bastian comes to identify more and more with its hero, Atreyu, and with his perilous quest to save Fantasia.

"I needed to do something wonderful, something which hadn't to do with reality here around us or in the past," says Mr. Petersen. "After three years working with 'Das Boot,' I needed to go out of the narrow tube of the submarine and breathe fresh air."

"The Neverending Story" is Mr. Petersen's first fantasy film and the first major one of its kind to be made at the Bavaria Studios. It is anything but an all-German production. The

young leading actors, Barret Oliver (Bastian), Noah Hathaway (Atreyu) and Tami Stronach (The Empress), are all American. Three of the top special effects people — Brian Johnson, Colin Arthur and Ron Hone — are British and a fourth, Giuseppe Tortora, is Italian. However, the production does have a German designer, Rolf Zehetbauer, who won an Oscar for his work on "Cabaret."

In West Germany, where the Ende novel is known to virtually everyone after four years at the top of national best-seller lists, success is a fait accompli. The film has smashed box office records, having already grossed over \$12 million here.

Mr. Petersen — a tall, athletic man with long, blond hair — has been receiving waves of letters from youngsters since the film's release. He says they are in love with Atreyu, or concerned for his horse, which drowns in the Swamps of Sadness, or fascinated by the strange array of mainly lovable creatures who people Fantasia, like the Rock Biter, a huge mountain man who pedals a stone bicycle and chews on boulders.

"It has nothing to do with films like 'Star Wars' and 'E.T.' and all those American so-called fantasy films," says Mr. Petersen. "It has to do with the spectator who sits in a movie

and self-styled "hillbilly cat" was the biggest pop-music phenomenon since the rise of the great crooners more than a decade earlier.

Less than a decade later, the Beatles and Rolling Stones sang and sulked and shook their tresses on Ed Sullivan's weekly show, and Mr. Presley's overnight success (which, like that of the Beatles and Rolling Stones, had been preceded by some years of hard work) was repeated.

But not every viewer reacted the same way. Teen-agers loved Elvis Presley; their parents, discomfited by his explicit sexuality, termed him vulgar. The Beatles were cute enough to pass muster, but the Stones, with their surly explicitness and genuine

He combines singing, body movement and mime into a new pop art form.

sneers, were too much even for some of the kids. Television created pop sensations overnight; it also sparked a long and often bitter war between generations.

Michael Jackson is the latest pop-music superstar made by television. But unlike earlier idols, this canny 25-year-old is a member of the TV generation; a star by the age of 5 with the very popular Jackson Five, he grew up with the medium, participating as well as watching. He understands it well, as he shows in his elaborately choreographed video performances, which make most other music videos look like the record company commercials they are. Mr. Jackson is a natural performer and an intensely physical, lithe, graceful dancer. His performances combine elements of singing, body movement, and mime into a new pop art form. Millions have seen Mr. Jackson's videos of songs from "Thriller" — not just on MTV, but on the afternoon and late-night music video shows that are springing up on national and independent networks.

Michael Jackson, it seems, has something for everyone. In the days before rock and roll, kids dreamed of growing up to become multitalented song-and-dance artists like Fred Astaire, working on stage and radio and in films. Michael Jackson is a legitimate heir to this longstanding entertainment tradition, and he attracts listeners whose tastes in entertainment were shaped in those years. Teen-age fans share Mr. Jackson's love of trashy exploitation films (especially horror and teen-age gang epics) and are alert to his coy sexual references and to the sensuality of his style and presence. Pre-teens probably understand more of these things than most adults would like to believe, but they are also beguiled by the recurring element of fantasy, a kind of touchstone of Mr. Jackson's recent career.

But Mr. Jackson's music is still at

the core of his success, even if some of the videos made of songs from "Thriller" are more fully fleshed-out works of imagination than the songs by themselves. And if one word describes Mr. Jackson's recent music, it would have to be "range." "Thriller" could almost be an album recorded according to demographic studies of its potential audience. "Beat It" is a rocking plea for peace and against street-corner rumbles, but its dramatic high point is an incendiary hard-rock guitar solo by the heavy metal star Eddie Van Halen, giving the song equal appeal to adolescent whites and blacks. There are danceable pop trifles about "Human Nature" and the charms of a "P.Y.T. (Pretty Young Thing)." But there is also "Billie Jean," in which a woman, seen first as "a beauty queen from a movie scene," soon becomes a problem, spreading stories that Mr. Jackson tries to deny by insisting, over and over, that "Billie Jean is not my lover" and "the kid is not my son."

By now Mr. Jackson's range is so broad it encompasses much of the present pop-music field, from gritty urban dance anthems to rock and roll pitched to play on adolescent emotions, to the sort of sophisticated black pop that is the legacy of the Jacksons' early years at Motown, where the impresario Berry Gordy and stars like Diana Ross inculcated in the young Jacksons the ultimate black pop ambition: to attain the heights of conventional American show business success while continuing to appeal to the kids on the corner. And this is just what Mr. Jackson's recent music accomplishes so stylishly.

Unfortunately, the Jacksons' tour is priced beyond the reach of a very substantial group of fans who helped put Michael Jackson where he is — the black and other inner-city youth who responded when he urged them, several albums ago, to "shake your body down to the ground" and have been dancing and romancing to his music — and buying large numbers of his records — for years.

One suspects that Michael Jackson's inner-city fans will buy the Jacksons' "Victory" album, while the tour plays to more upscale, mostly white audiences. Musically, the album seems to be aimed squarely at the inner-city fans who will choose it over the concerts (by default). There are more strongly danceable and groove-oriented songs, with harder, more gospelish singing, than one finds on the most recent Michael Jackson album, "Thriller."

Michael Jackson's featured number on the new Jacksons' album, "Victory," is a wistful ballad, a kind of prayer for human survival: "How can we claim to spend for peace/ When the race is on in strife/ Destroying life?"

But just because Mr. Jackson hasn't been emphasizing the hard-soul side of his music doesn't mean it isn't there, ready to be tapped. At the first Jacksons' concert in Kansas City, Michael Jackson took a riveting, unaccompanied vocal turn that was raw, purely gospel testimony. His performance that night left no doubt, if any still lingered, that he has become the most significant pop performer of the 1980's.

Arts & Leisure

house and watches it. It has to do with your problems here on earth. The whole idea of the film is that we need your imagination, your dreams, your wishes, your creativity to fight against all these dangerous problems in the world, and that's an unusual thought."

The thought helped turn Mr. Ende's book into a kind of cult novel for West German peace activists and environmentalists. "The book puts a finger on the point that what we need instead of all the missiles and technology is more creativity and fantasy," says Mr. Petersen, who initially worked with Mr. Ende on the screenplay before the author distanced himself from the whole production.

The director had similar problems with Lothar-Günther Buchheim, the author of "Das Boot," but Mr. Ende's criticism was more intense. He said the film distorted his novel and referred to it disparagingly as "a cross between 'E.T.' and 'The Day After.'" He also demanded that his name be removed from the credits. Despite these criticisms, Mr. Petersen insists that his film is "very faithful to Michael Ende's novel."

Back in his airy, bright office at the Bavaria Studios, the director's voice rises slightly as he launches into a fervent defense of his right to make changes when adapting a book to the screen. "I'm a film director. I'm a creative artist," he says emphatically. "I have to make changes. I did that with 'Das Boot,' I did it here, and I will do it in the future." He says that he can understand the author's disappointment, but "a direct translation to the screen doesn't work. It's a boring thing."

Although some German reviewers were of the opinion that Mr. Ende's criticism was exaggerated, many were as lukewarm about this film as they had been about "Das Boot" when it came out. Mr. Petersen sees this as a normal reaction to all the publicity surrounding the expensive project, but he also detects a kind of intellectual snobism in his country.

"Here in Germany," he says, "being successful, doing something for a big, big audience where masses of people rush in and love it — that has nothing to do with art. It's commercial, it's too popular."

Mr. Petersen is not afraid of being popular or successful or even creating that eyebrow-raising mixture called "rainy entertainment."

want to tell a story everybody loves," he says with a broad smile. "Another director might say: 'That's my vision and whoever understands it and loves it, fine. Whoever doesn't, please go out!' But that's not me."

He says his worst nightmare is to be sitting in a theater watching his own movie as the audience gradually files out. So far this has not been the case in West Germany. Mr. Petersen has attended three public screenings and is pleased to report that "nobody leaves to go to the bathroom or buy popcorn." A single disappointed or bored child, it seems, would hurt his feelings more than a bad review.

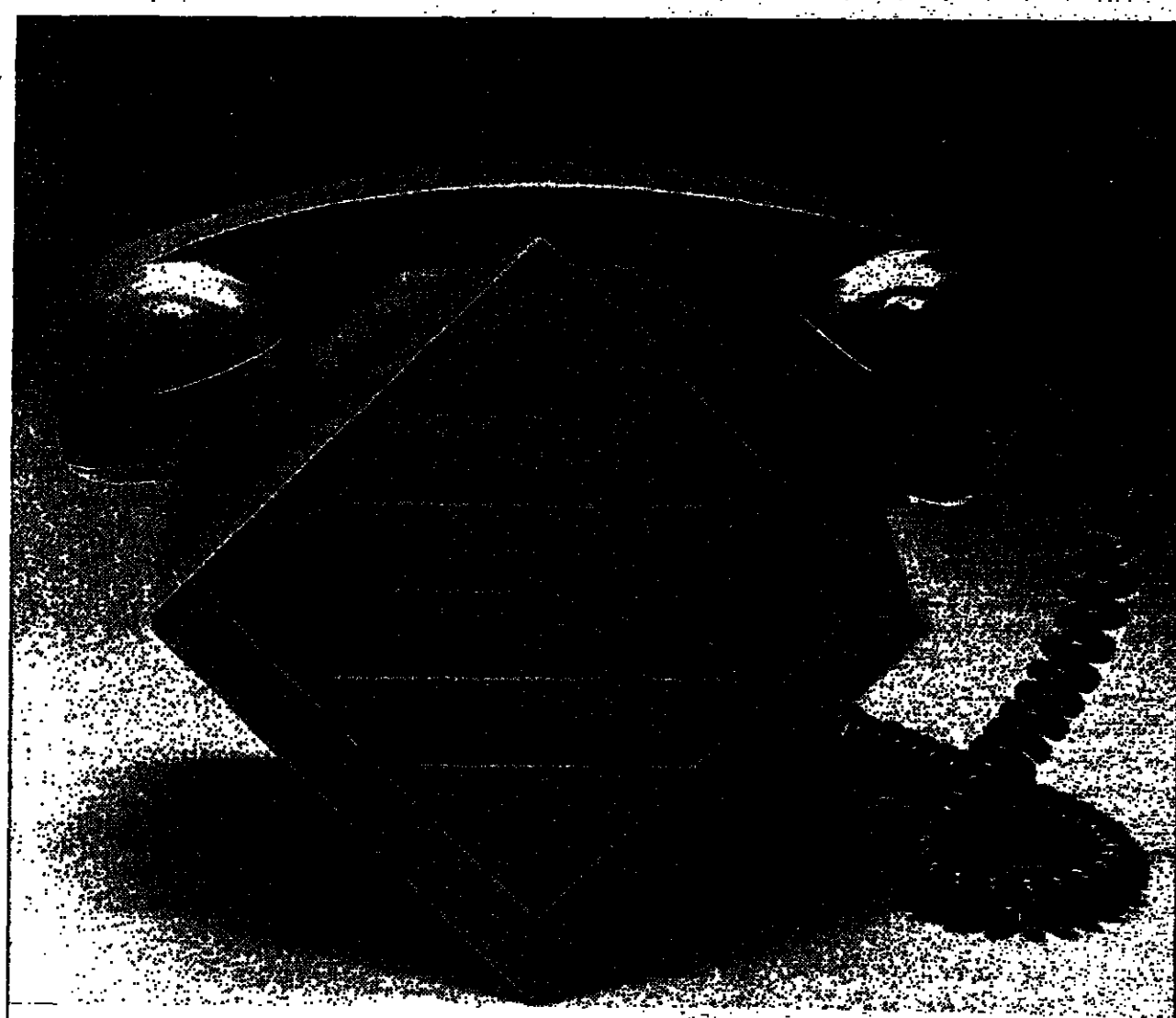
Mr. Petersen, who describes himself as "more of a European or international director" than a German one, was born in the North German port of Emden in 1941 but grew up in Hamburg. At 8 he was already in love with "the dream of world cinema" and at 11 his father, a shipbroker, bought him his first movie camera.

But when he left high school, the film industry in West Germany was at such a low ebb that he saw no alternative but to go into theater after an abortive attempt to find a job at Cinecittà in Rome. "I spoke good Italian," he recalls, "but there was no chance."

After a three-year stint as assistant state director at the Ernst Deutsch Theater in Hamburg, he entered West Berlin's Film and Television Academy, where finally "I had a chance to be together with other crazy people who were just thinking and talking about films."

Mr. Petersen's first movies were for television and included half a dozen long dramas in a series entitled "Scene of the Crime." His final one, called "For Your Love Only," won the Prix Italia 77 and proved that he had a good eye for casting. The strikingly beautiful 15-year-old lead actress who gets involved in a somewhat risqué bedroom scene attracted a lot of attention and Nastassja Kinski became a star overnight.

After these films about crime, Mr. Petersen went on to make a film about chess ("Black and White Like Day and Night") and a film about homosexuality ("The Consequence"). The varied subject matter is indicative of the kind of director he is. "My major concern is to be a sensitive storyteller," he says.



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The wild bunch—manipulators and easy-riders

MANIPULATION is an unpleasant subject, but one that can hardly be avoided when reviewing the development of the bourse in Tel Aviv over the last few years. The problem is that everyone knows that it exists and exists, but there is no proof as to who did what and when.

Off the record, all the trades and, in fact, everyone involved in the market knows who was responsible for each of the famous "haratzot," or "runnings," as they were called in the slang. But no-one will own up to having actually managed a "running project," and all information on the subject is no more than hearsay, however well-informed. The linking of any name with any share is no part of the written history of the bourse; it belongs only to the oral tradition.

First, however, let us examine the

techniques of manipulation. The object was usually limited to the achievement of trading profits. Sometimes, the aim was actually to achieve control, or at least a large part of the equity, of the given company. Sometimes, the object was the former and the result was the latter, because the ruse ran aground and the would-be manipulator was left holding a large block of shares bought at high prices.

Whatever the case, the first stage was to choose the target share. This was done on the basis of the amount of money available to the person or group undertaking the "running" and the number of shares outstanding, or registered for trading, of a given company. These two had to be proportionate, or else the project had no chance; indeed, more than

one project came unstuck when large shareholders utilized the high price to which their share had been driven, in order to unload shares that had not previously been part of the "flat," and thereby upset the whole calculation by tipping the scales with the extra supply that they added.

Having lined up a target and done the homework on locating who held the largest blocks of the share and how "tightly" they were held, it was possible to advance to stage two: the "collecting" or absorption of as much of the stock as could be obtained, in the most unobtrusive manner possible. This normally required a lengthy period of gradual purchases, building up a position through several banks and brokers simultaneously, so as not to arouse suspicion and also to avoid the legal

requirement of revealing holdings above 10 per cent in a company.

LATER ON, particularly in 1982, the project managers didn't have the time to waste using the slow methods, and a tendency evolved simply to start buying massively as quickly as possible, trying to acquire blocks at above-market prices from insiders or fund managers in order to achieve "short cuts."

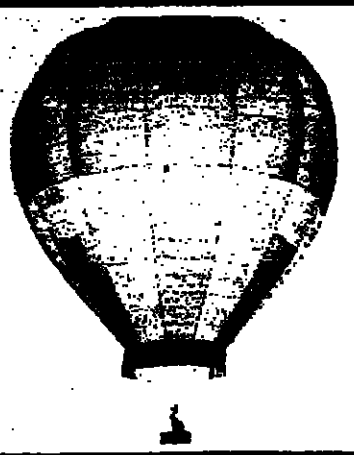
Having reached a predetermined level of the total number of shares available, or being unable for whatever reason to obtain more, the project moved to its third stage.

Rumours or distorted facts were put about regarding an impending major positive development concerning the share. This could take many forms: a large export order, a takeover, a merger, or even the expectation that the share itself could be expected to receive "treatment" at the hands of a bank or fund or large portfolio manager. Any of these things, once fed into the rumour-mills that passed for share analysis on the bourse, could bring about the desired result: the start of large-scale buying by the herd of sheep that the small investors became once they joined the bourse merry-go-round.

This was the most crucial and delicate stage. If the public could be persuaded to bite, then the project was more than halfway home. The proper use of newspapers, official announcements and word of mouth, judiciously mixed, was needed to get just the right flavour. Too sweet or too sour, and there would be no takers.

ASSUMING this went off all right, Stage Four could now proceed. This was the actual "running" of the share, chasing its price up. The key principle here was that the public would only buy a share that was going up. The higher it went, the keener people became to buy it. Any sign of weakness scared them away. Thus it was vital to have cornered enough shares to be able to control the price effectively. If you had enough, bids could be entered for more shares than there were outstanding, thereby ensuring an imbalance, and a "buyers only" sign, with

POST-MORTEM
In the third of a series on Israel's 'Boursamania,' PINHAS LANDAU describes the way shares were 'run' up, regardless.



worthless shells. Rather less happy was the result of the attempt to corner Beit Hareheh, a company whose sole asset is the parking lot underneath the Shalom Tower in Tel Aviv.

In a case that actually went to court after the exchange called in the police, a man called Levinkopf acquired an enormous position after putting in a phoney buy order on the expectation that the share would be "buyers only." The bourse management surprised him by insisting that there be a partial execution (i.e. the buy order received as many shares as there were on offer, a logical solution, but not what Levinkopf had in mind). He was hard put to pay for the shares he had "bought," suffered a breakdown and was hospitalized. Beit Hareheh was eventually delisted because it had too low a float.

THE LIST of manipulators and would-be manipulators stretches on, but the case of Akiva Bar is so well-known as to warrant detailed attention. Bar had a meteoric career of little over a year, in which time he built up and lost a Haifa-based investment fund which made hundreds of per cent profit for its original investors. He "ran" the Tempo beer shares with great success and then moved on to another target, Hatehof. His success went to his head, however, and he boasted in the papers of "his" shares' stability when the general market fell sharply in a brief panic in February 1982. At that point, the banks seem to have decided to deal with the upstart.

In late April his partners sold out their stakes in the business to him and, shortly after, Hatehof came under intense selling pressure and collapsed. Bar's fast talking kept his irate ex-fans at bay for a little while. Soon afterwards, he disappeared mysteriously, turning up in Germany. He is now living in California.

But by June 1982, the concept of "running" was about to change with the times, like much else in the bourse. With the advent of the Rieger-Fishman group, "running" came to encompass almost every share on the exchange. When the banks moved to rub out the new upstarts, they found, we shall see, that they had pulled the whole temple down around their heads.

The bulldozer syndrome

PARTY LINES
Alex Berlyne

WHAT CAN'T be helped, as they say in Lancashire, must be endured. Condemned by an unfeeling editor to a nightly vigil in front of the TV, I'm beginning to feel like Gregor Samsa in Kafka's *Metamorphosis*. "As Alex Berlyne awoke one morning from uneasy dreams he found himself transformed...into a gigantic bulldozer." Well, let's face it, the party political broadcasts are pure bull and I simply doze off.

I can't believe that the political commercials could possibly influence the voter any more than those infamous, bra-less T-shirts could persuade anyone to eat more grapefruit. Perhaps the PR hacks know something I don't know. Come to think of it, a journalist once complained bitterly in the *Strangers Bar* of the House of Commons that the place was full of bleeding idiots. Bill Stone, an elderly MP representing a mining constituency, overheard this *cri de coeur* and put him straight. "There's a lot of bleeding idiots in 'r' country, lad," he said sagely, "and they deserve some representation."

As it is, I'm too much of a believer in *yiddisher kopf* to believe that the majority of the electorate are ready to mistake slogans for solutions, wishes for programmes or to believe that all the parties are good to their mothers and abhor the more unpopular forms of sin.

cularly malevolent glitter in his eye.

EASILY rivaling the Marx Brothers for laughs, Yigal Cohen-Orgad turned up on several occasions performing routines from *The Sunshine Boys*. The trade gap has narrowed by 17 per cent, he crowed, imports have been reduced and everything in the garden is lovely. I can't help feeling that this artificial sun-lamp is powered by figures that don't quite add up and by a cavalier attitude to other people's money, rather like the three boys who once appeared at Tower Bridge juvenile court accused of stealing 7/1. When sharing the money, a detective told the beak, they threw away 1/1 to make the division easier.

"Mind you, the minister is the archetypal *altruist* and his autobiography might suitably be titled *How To Succeed In Business By Being Really Trying*. Cohen-Orgad seems quite embarrassed by the publicity attendant upon his recent \$310,000 windfall from a private property deal. Some may think that this is simply a case of "I'm all right, Jack," but in a way I find this insensitively rather endearing and reminiscent of John Ward, who served in parliament during George I's reign.

"O Lord," this forthright politico was once heard addressing his Minister. "I don't know what I have in the city of London and that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in Essex. I beseech Thee to preserve the two counties from fire and earthquake..."

Company as well. Sarid, Ronnie Milo and Geula Cohen have mostly been resting this season, for the campaign managers seem to realise that the appearance of any one of them affects their opponents like showing a red rag to a bull.

Even H.M. Anik Sharon has been in partial eclipse, apart from appearing in an unflattering Alignment clip. This was a sort of Whistler "Arrangement in Orange and Scarlet" and the monarch was sweating profusely, appropriately enough like an old and unstable explosive that might go off at any moment.

THE FRINGE GROUPS fielded the oddly-bearded Ben-Zion Koren, who once ran a gallery and a glorified kiosk in Jerusalem's Rehov Hanevi'im. Peeking out of a silver-fur muff, he demanded housing for demobbed soldiers. Fair 'nuff.

Veteran communist Meri Wilner was photographed against the surf of Tel Aviv's beach delivering a seemingly endless metaphor about the ship of state. This is always a hazardous approach. I once heard the headmaster of Rehavia's Gymnasium address a graduating class. He developed the theme that a child is like a flower that needs tender loving care and watering every day and...A voice from the seated twelfth-graders broke in: "Plenty of manure like we're getting now."

The Disabled List spoke movingly of the need for legislation to ease their burden and Hal Latif was persuasive about a new Tenants' Protection Law. Unfortunately, his slogan, "Open Your Eyes," drew attention to the fact that his own were chasing the autone from top left to bottom right of the screen. The Vegetarians' List (dedicated to life, liver-pills and the pursuit of helplessness) featured a stooped, wrinkled, bald-headed old boy and I couldn't help feeling that this was counterproductive. In starting contrast, Avraham Sapir's Immigration and Youth list was populated by people who looked as if they'd been subjected to the attentions of an over-enthusiastic Helena Rubinstein.

Yet, when Dan Meridor, the former government spokesman, appeared for the Likud he seemed badly in need of a good cosmetician. This rather pleasant, diffident young man looked prematurely aged, possibly as a result of the nonsense he was called upon to spout about our popularity round the globe. If we are to believe a recent British poll, we rank at the bottom of the list together with Algeria.

A quip by Abba Eban that recently appeared in the *Dictionary of Contemporary Quotations* seems to apply to Meridor's case. Propaganda, he said, is the art of convincing others of what one does not necessarily believe oneself.

THE SMALLER lists were not all funny. Rabbi Kahane appeared—literally dripping blood, as he recited the names of Israelis who were murdered by Arabs. A *Gott-trunkener Mensch* if there ever was one. Kahane is the sort of fanatic who wants to do what the Lord would do, as Finley Peter Dunne once put it, if he knew the facts of the case.

Now he's given up the pulp in order to teach his young disciples how to "deal" with Arabs, he has come to resemble Alexander Cruden, the editor of the famous Concordance. "He was intended for the ministry," the preface informs us, "but ill-health, which for a time affected his mind, led him to take up teaching."

No, Meir Kahane is not funny at all. In 1972, when his Jewish Defence League objected to Sol Hurok inviting Soviet artists to perform in the U.S., three of his high-spirited young lads placed a bomb in the impresario's office, killing Iris Kones, a 27-year-old Jewish secretary.

Yevtushenko quickly made political capital of the crime:

*Poor Iris
victim of the age
You've fallen,
fragile,
dark-eyed
Jewish girl suffocated by smoke
as though in a Nazi gas chamber.*

THE GREAT confrontation between the leaders of the two largest parties turned out to be your usual political debate, i.e. each speaks in turn and says nothing while the other doesn't listen—and then they disagree. Probably because the debate was preceded by *Are You Being Served?* I thought I detected a note of excessive gentility in Dan Patir's handling of the prime minister:

"Mr. Shamir, are you free?"
(Looking around) "Yes, I'm free, Mr. Patir."

At the conclusion of this charade with its two-minute rounds, polls showed that both the contender and the champ had won on points. Ever since Thomas E. Dewey won the American presidential election, I've distrusted public opinion polls, whose methods remind me of a paragraph that once appeared in the *Saturday Review*: "We apologize profusely to all our patrons who received, through unfortunate computer error," the item stated, "the chest measurements of members of the Female Wrestlers Association instead of the figures on sales of soybeans to foreign countries."

SHIMON PERES was all sweet reason, crediting the Likud with good intentions and tactfully refraining from adding that the road to hell is paved with them. The Prime Minister, hunched over his desk, looked even more doggedly aggressive than usual and possibly as the result of an unfortunately-placed key-light there seemed to be a parti-

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Ms. Rina Samuel
At the King David Hotel
Thursday July 19, 1984 at 7 PM.

OMETZ
THE MOVEMENT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

GIVE SOLDIERS LIFTS

Central Elections Committee for the Eleventh Knesset

We wish to announce the opening of Information Counters

which will provide information on voting rights and the location of polling stations.

The counters will open on July 22, between 6 and 10 p.m., and again on elections day, July 23, from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. These counters are located at the following places:

Town or Area	Post Office	Address	Town or Area	Post Office	Address
JERUSALEM DISTRICT			PETAH TIKVA DISTRICT		
1 Jerusalem	Central P.O.	23 Rehov Yafa	68 Hod Hasharon	Hod Hasharon	53 Derech Hasharon
2 Jerusalem	Nea She'arim	2 Rehov Hanevi'im	69 Yehud	Yehud	Rehov Ashkenazi, cm
3 Jerusalem	Mahaneh Yehuda	4 Rehov Yehuda			Rehov Weizmann
4 Jerusalem	Southern	30 Emek Refa'im			Rehov Hanevi'im
5 Jerusalem	Rehavia	8 Rehov K.L.L.	70 Kfar Saba	Kfar Saba	
6 Jerusalem	Kiryat Yovel	2 Rehov Yehuda	71 Petah Tikva	Central Post Office	
7 Jerusalem	Ge'ulin	59 Rehov Ben-Zion	72 Petah Tikva	Petah Tikva, Ichilov	
8 Jerusalem	Bait Hakerem	22 Rehov Beit Hakerem	73 Givat Shmuel	Givat Shmuel	9 Rehov Ichilov
9 Jerusalem	Bayit Vegan	25 Rehov Hagit	74 Rehov Ha'ayin	Rehov Ha'ayin	2 Rehov Bar Ilan
10 Jerusalem	Ramat Eshkol	1 Rehov Paran	75 Ra'anana	Ra'anana	4 Rehov Osterfeld
11 Jerusalem	Shamoni	6/8 Rehov Shamoni			
12 Jerusalem	Neve Ya'acov	Commercial Centre			
13 Jerusalem	Gilo	Commercial Centre			
14 Jerusalem	Mevasseret Yehoshafat	1 Rehov Mevasseret Zion (Central)			
15 Jerusalem	Bait Shmehar	Neumark Square			
16 Jerusalem	Rehov Cholim	Rehov Cholim			
17 Jerusalem	East Talpott	East Talpott			
SAFAD DISTRICT			REHOVOT DISTRICT		
18 Safad	Safad	Rehov Hagit	76 Yavneh	Yavneh	Commercial Centre, Institutions Building
19 Kiryat Shmona	Kiryat Shmona	Rehov Hagit	77 Ramle	Ramle	3 Rehov Habanim
20 Hatzor Haglilit	Hatzor Haglilit	Rehov Hagit			57/59 Rehov Rothschild
KINNETZ DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman Street, cm
21 Kibbutz	Central P.O.	Rasat Square, City Centre			Rehov Zaitman
22 Kibbutz	Upper Tiberias	Shikun Gimmat			Rehov Zaitman
23 Kibbutz	Marat				Rehov Zaitman
YISRE'EL DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman
24 Beit She'an	Beit She'an	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
25 Migdal Ha'emek	Migdal Ha'emek	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
26 Nazareth	Nazareth	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
27 Nazareth	Upper Nazareth	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
28 Akko	Akko	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
29 Akko	Akko	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
30 Upper Yokne'am	Upper Yokne'am	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
ACRE DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman
31 Nahariya	Nahariya	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
32 Carmel	Carmel	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
33 Acre	Acre	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
34 Ma'alot	Ma'alot	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
35 Shikun	Shikun	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
36 Sakhnin	Sakhnin	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
HAIFA DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman
37 Haifa	Nahariya	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
38 Haifa	Shikun	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
39 Haifa	Akko	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
40 Haifa	Carmel	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
41 Haifa	Solomon Ben-Gurion	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
42 Haifa	West Haifa	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
43 Haifa	Neve She'an	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
44 Haifa	Hagibolim	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
45 Haifa	Romana	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
46 Haifa	Netiv Chen	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
47 Haifa	Palmer Giza	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
48 Haifa	Nahariya	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
49 Haifa	Hahatzer	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
50 Haifa	Eggad	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
CARMEL DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman
51 Tirat Hacarmel	Tirat Hacarmel	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
52 Nahshon	Nahshon	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
53 Kinyat Ata	Kinyat Ata	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
54 Kinyat Beit	Kinyat Beit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
55 Kinyat Beit	Kinyat Beit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
56 Kinyat Beit	Kinyat Beit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
57 Kinyat Beit	Kinyat Beit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
58 Kinyat Beit	Kinyat Beit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
HADERA DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman
59 Umm al-Fahm	Umm al-Fahm	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
60 Or Akiva	Or Akiva	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
61 Hadera	Central Post Office	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
62 Pardes Hanna	Pardes Hanna	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
63 Baka al-Gharbiya	Baka al-Gharbiya	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
THE SHARON DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman
64 Netanya	Central Post Office	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
65 Netanya	Netanya, Herzl	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
66 Tel-Aviv	Tel-Aviv	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
67 Tel-Aviv	Tel-Aviv	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
BEERSHEBA DISTRICT					Rehov Zaitman
127 Be'er Sheva	Central Post Office	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
128 Be'er Sheva	Be'er Sheva, Hagit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
129 Be'er Sheva	Be'er Sheva, Hagit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
130 Be'er Sheva	Be'er Sheva, Hagit	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
131 Dimona	Dimona	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
132 Arad	Arad	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
133 Yerushon	Yerushon	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
134 Ofekim	Ofekim	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman
135 Netivot	Netivot	Rehov Hagit			Rehov Zaitman

ON AUGUST 1, Valery Panov will take up a five-year contract as artistic director of the Royal Ballet of Flanders, Belgium. At the same time, his wife Galina Panova, having spent two months resting in their Jerusalem apartment after a year in the Broadway musical *On Your Toes*, returns to Europe as prima ballerina of the Flanders company.

For Israelis this is excellent news: it means that the Panovs may be appearing in Israel. "It is sad that we have not shown enough here," says Galina Panova in her spacious 11th floor apartment in Sderot Eshkol. "We have no home except Jerusalem. In Berlin, we lived with friends. In Zurich, we lived with friends. We shall have to have a base in Antwerp, but this is the place we love and think of as our real home."

"We did not want to appear here only in *pas-de-deux*. The time for such things has passed. We have waited for the day to bring something big here, something fresh and



Galina Panova works out in Jerusalem. (Richard Charbit)

artistic, and now this will be possible."

The fact is that Panova is now an international star. She took over the *On Your Toes* role in June 1983 from Natalia Makarova (who appeared

for three months), and in the course of dancing, acting and singing in 375 performances, she chalked up a major success. "I was lucky to be chosen and it was a great experience, but a year is enough," she says.

This is a new Galina - lovelier, more articulate, more assured. In the 10 years since she and Valery Panov have been in the West, she has danced all over the world - including Australia and South Africa. In Sweden, she took the title role in *Miss Julie*, based on Strindberg's play by the famous choreographer Birgit Cullberg.

"She could have chosen a Swedish ballerina," says Panova. "There are very good ones. But she saw me in Berlin and thought I was what she wanted."

PANOV HAS, of course, starred in Valery's works - in the United States as well as in Berlin - in *War and Peace*, *The Idiot*, *The Rite of Spring*, and several other works, including *Cinderella*, in which she appeared in Israel.

Panova's return

By DORA SOWDEN
Post Dance Writer

Most recently, Valery Panov choreographed *The Three Sisters* in Sweden. *Hamlet* in Norway and *Riccardo* in Berlin.

"Three ballets in one year," says his wife proudly. She is pleased with her own "development," too. BUT, she pointed out, she did not

come to the West as a beginner. In 1969, at the age of 18, she won the gold medal (Makarova won it in 1965) in one of the most famous ballet competitions in Varna, Bulgaria, under her maiden name Galina Ragozina. She had been trained by Ulanova, a great privilege. She was a soloist of the Kirov Ballet. Yet she acknowledges it was in the West that her full qualities were brought out.

Now, her English more fluent but still accented, she hopes to appear also in films. She has been spending her two months here brushing up her English. "When my friends ask me what I would like for a present I always answer, 'Books'."

In *On Your Toes* she had a lot of dialogue and if Valery's book *To Dance* is filmed, she will appear as herself.

Yet her main interest is still dance. "This is easier because of my education," she comments. "Of course even in dance I had to work on some things - like contraction and release - but Russian training makes the



"We think of Jerusalem as home." (Ken Duncan)

body strong, able to do most things.

"It's like Chekhov. When we saw *Uncle Vanya* in London, I thought 'How can such a Russian play be performed in English? But it was wonderful - better than in Russian.'"

VALERY PANOV has paid short

visits to Israel during Panova's stay, but in Belgium for press conferences, interviews and meetings most of the time. He does not dance much these days, says Panova, because he is so busy choreographing.

"The world needs Valery," she says. "Who is there now to do big ballets? Balanchine is gone. So is Cranko. Ashton is eighty-five. There are very few who understand how to do a full-length work. Valery has worked in many places, but it's better to have one good, permanent base. This is why the Flanders company is so good right now - a company with which we can work and tour."

Arrangements are under way for the Royal Ballet of Flanders to visit Israel for the 1985 festival. "In Jerusalem we would like to perform *The Three Sisters*. It is for four couples, and would be good for the Jerusalem Theatre. In Tel Aviv, we would like to do Valery's *Romeo and Juliet*. It is a big production and therefore needs a large space."

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Ask for Gerry Kils

PUSSYCAT! What's an adorable thing like you doing, even *thinking* about joining Mr. Cohen-Orad's Finance Ministry? This emotional cry should have been directed months ago to Dr. Emanuel Sharon, who recently quit the post of director-general in that undirected and buffeted office. He spoke on the Second Channel's *First Person* on a recent unscripted Saturday, and his reflections made very high-grade listening.

Dealing not in economics but in the crucial realms of social attitudes and behaviour, Sharon first asked himself, and us, how Israel has changed during the nearly 20 years since he last served in the Finance Ministry. Is the new generation "different"? Somehow "worse"? Making every effort not to indulge in that loaded game of nostalgia, he suggested that there has been an enormous change in values. "But I and my friends, when we were young, were certainly never 'better' than my children and their children are today."

Hypocrisy, he pointed out, can be seen as a useful and interesting indication of moral atmosphere. Two, three, and more decades ago, people here (and elsewhere) behaved hypocritically because they knew what was wrong and what was right, and were inwardly disturbed by doing wrong. Today there is little need for hypocrisy, because people are no longer upset by doing wrong: it has become a social norm.

Sharon is such a pussycat (a term of endearment, as he must have learned from his years in the United States) and such an optimist at heart, that he is able to look at history and see the explanation for this in the evolution of Israel: "Perhaps today we are a 'normal' nation, and those who built this country - in government, army and industry - were an elite who saw themselves as an aristocracy who took on duties without expecting any entitlement to rights." And, it might be added, those who left the country in droves half a century ago and more, simply were not part of this self-selected elite.

"But I don't usually dwell on the past," Sharon continued. "My profession, economics, deals with planning for the future, or at least it once did." But today's rate of change - that's rate of change, not exchange - is so rapid that the world of 10 years from now will be vastly different from ours of today. "We must realize this, and try to understand how we are going to fit into this world of the future."

THE CHALLENGES of today are thus of an entirely new order; and

Sharon, whose roots go back to the world as it was when he served in the War of Independence under Haim Laskov, chose to emphasize the problems that we will face, "certainly within 10 years, when robots begin to replace human workers." The one so often discussed, and it came up here again, was "How will we cope with the burden of leisure?" Sharon, ever positive in his approach, noted the case of a retired friend who has taken up the study of philosophy at the Hebrew University, and has never been happier.

Ab, but that is a man who was young 50 years ago. I don't like to put things in a negative light (so why do I do it? Masochism?). But so many Israelis who are young now seem unable to enjoy even a holiday - that is, time off from their presumably task-filled lives - without being told exactly what to do by a Social Director.

That is how things go at a brand new resort hotel just opened near where I live, and the crowds are there because they have been promised a mad round of pre-planned fun-filled days, on into the night with bingo and discotheques.

Sharon, I should add, chose a Beethoven concerto for the music that accompanied his comments: it was the one record his unit had during the War of Independence, and just one movement, at that. Beethoven, as Sharon told us he had read, had in mind the story of Orpheus and Eurydice when he composed this movement. Well, this sort of thing doesn't seem to be catching on with the majority of the young today.

The subject of *yordim* is another area, Sharon suggested, where we might do well to revise our thinking in looking at the future.

Recalling former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's reference to them as traitors, he thought this a misconceived approach today. The same applies, he said, to our attitude vis-à-vis Jews who live so well in the United States, England and France. "Our earlier extremism was perhaps once justified, but it is time for us to change our relationship."

AND THERE YOU HAVE a pragmatic pussycat, and I do not throw the epithet around loosely. Some days later, I heard Nissim Baruch, Sharon's successor at the Finance Ministry, explain at

length during a noon magazine why he was perfectly justified in accepting financial goodies from various past employers. I could not decide from his presentation whether this was the old-time hypocrisy of a more moral age, as Sharon depicted it, or whether it was today's straightforward view that anything goes.

A HIGH-SCHOOL boy, very tall and healthy, who waited for hours to hitch a ride from one part of Tel Aviv to another, was the subject of a letter read on a recent *Puss in Sandals* morning children's programme on

the Second Channel. Asked by the woman driver who saw him waiting on two occasions and finally picked him up why he didn't walk the two kilometres to his destination, he answered simply, "What? Me walk?"

I suppose we should heed Sharon's warnings and not indulge in nostalgia, but still...

ALSO in the Youth Department, I like the Aguda political advertisement that uses the piping voices of innocent tots. The point here is made by two kinds of music: the din

of disco, contrasted with little boys singing religious songs. "Which do you prefer?" we are asked. Once again, the approach of the vastly religious ("Crime and drugs are all the result of secular education") assumes that the world is one big binary system - all yes or no, 0 or 1, on or off - and nothing, nothing in between.

How can somebody born in Aguda circles and who has never strayed possibly know how dreadful a dissonance is? Nobody can embrace both of these worlds, but it's very easy to reject both.

Israel Lands Administration
Central District

Yavne Local Council
Arin Urban Development Co. Ltd.

Owner-Occupier Construction at Neot Shazar Quarter

The Israel Lands Administration, in cooperation with the Local Council, announces the opening of registration for the above programme in the framework of which 122 plots will be allocated as follows: 90 plots for single family unit construction, 32 half plots for construction of two-family common wall units. Registration for the programme will be held at the Project Administration office in Yavne 1025 Reh. Habibos during regular working hours. Registration will begin at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, July 17, 1984 and end at 12 noon on Sunday, August 12, 1984. Additional details and detailed prospectus are available at the Yavne Project Administration office, at the above address.

Israel Lands Administration
Tel Aviv District

Offer for Lease of Area for Construction of Sports Centre and Commercial Areas at Bat Yam

Tender No. TAB458

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for the area, details of which at the time of publication were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total building % on 3 floors	Minimum price (NIS)	Deposit (NIS)
7128	235,240	1	18,800	105	415,796,039	20,000,000

In accordance with Municipal Building Plan 302 it is possible to construct in the building area: a commercial area, supermarket, roofed swimming pool, and roofed sports hall. Further details and the Tender File including tender annexes, regulations and detailed building plan, are available at our Tel Aviv district office, 116 Derech Petah Tikva, Beit Kalka, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on August 29, 1984.

Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest bid or any other bid.

Tel Aviv District

Offer for Lease of Area for Construction of 192 Residential Units in Bat Yam

Tender No. TAB457

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for the area, details of which at time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total building % on 3 floors	Minimum price (NIS)	Deposit (NIS)
7128	65,68	3	10,350	218	285,601,816	18,000,000

In accordance with Municipal Building Plan no. 302, 27% gross construction is permitted per floor, with 8 floors on pillars in 2 structures, and 96 residential units in each structure, the average size of each unit being 11.64 sq.m. Further details and the Tender File including tender annexes, regulations and detailed building plan, are available at our Tel Aviv district office, 116 Derech Petah Tikva, Beit Kalka, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on August 29, 1984.

Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest bid or any other bid.

Central District

Offer for Lease of Plot for Construction of One Residential Unit with Commercial Facade at Kfar Yona

Tender No. TAB456

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for land, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Development costs (NIS)*	Minimum price (NIS)	Deposit (NIS)
8118	15	2040	500	1,990,900	2,388,521	120,000

*Linked to May 1984 building index (259.3 points) and to be paid separately to the Arin firm. The area designated as a residential area, may hold one residential unit on 180 sq.m. area, with the floor or one residential unit on 240 sq.m. on 2 floors (including auxiliary structure). The commercial area may contain one 40 sq.m. shop. Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Tel Aviv district office, 86 Derech Petah Tikva, first floor, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is August 15, 1984 at 12 noon.

Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Israel Lands Administration

Southern District

Tender for Construction of Center for Sufferers of Skin Disease (Psoriasis) at Sdom and Ein Bokek

Tender No. SB455

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for the area, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Municipal building plan	Plot	Area as per surveyor's map (sq.m.)	Building capacity as per plan (sq.m.)	Development estimate (NIS)*	Deposit (NIS)
10/03/139	1,2,3	9,777	1245	15,000,000	1,000,000

*Linked to 1984 building index and to be paid separately to the Deep Sea Development Co.

Only Ministry of Tourism recommendees may participate in the tender. Further details and Tender data file are available at the Israel Lands Administration office, Southern district, Reh. Ben-Zvi (above Yehonon Hall), Tel. 057-32202, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting Ministry of Tourism reference applications, is August 5, 1984, and the deadline for submitting bids is 12 noon on September 17, 1984.

* Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration and/or the Ministry of Tourism do not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Israel Lands Administration

Southern District

Arad Local Council

Arin Urban Development Co. Ltd.

Owner-Occupier Construction at Omer

The Israel Lands Administration, in cooperation with the Omer Local Council and the Arin firm, announces the opening of registration for the above programme, under which 87 plots will be allocated for the construction of single family dwellings, through Friday, 9 a.m.-2 p.m., and on Tuesday, 4-7 p.m. In addition, Registration will begin on Tuesday, July 17, 1984 at 9 a.m. and on Wednesday August 1, 1984 at 12 noon.

Additional details and detailed prospectus are available at the Arin company office at the above Be'er Sheva address.

GIVE SOLDIERS LIFTS

THE ELECTRONICALLY operated heavy metal gates leading to the new maximum security prison in Nablus recently opened for a foreign press tour before its inmates—mostly terrorists—were to be locked up for lengthy prison sentences.

Some 600 prisoners recently arrived from Beersheba—making room for local Negev offenders—and about 80 more will come from Camp Fara. This prison can accommodate some 1,500 prisoners.

The X-shaped building was planned by the former-Jordanian authorities as a hospital but after Israel occupied the area in 1967 it was used by the defence establishment and a year and a half ago was transferred to the prison service.

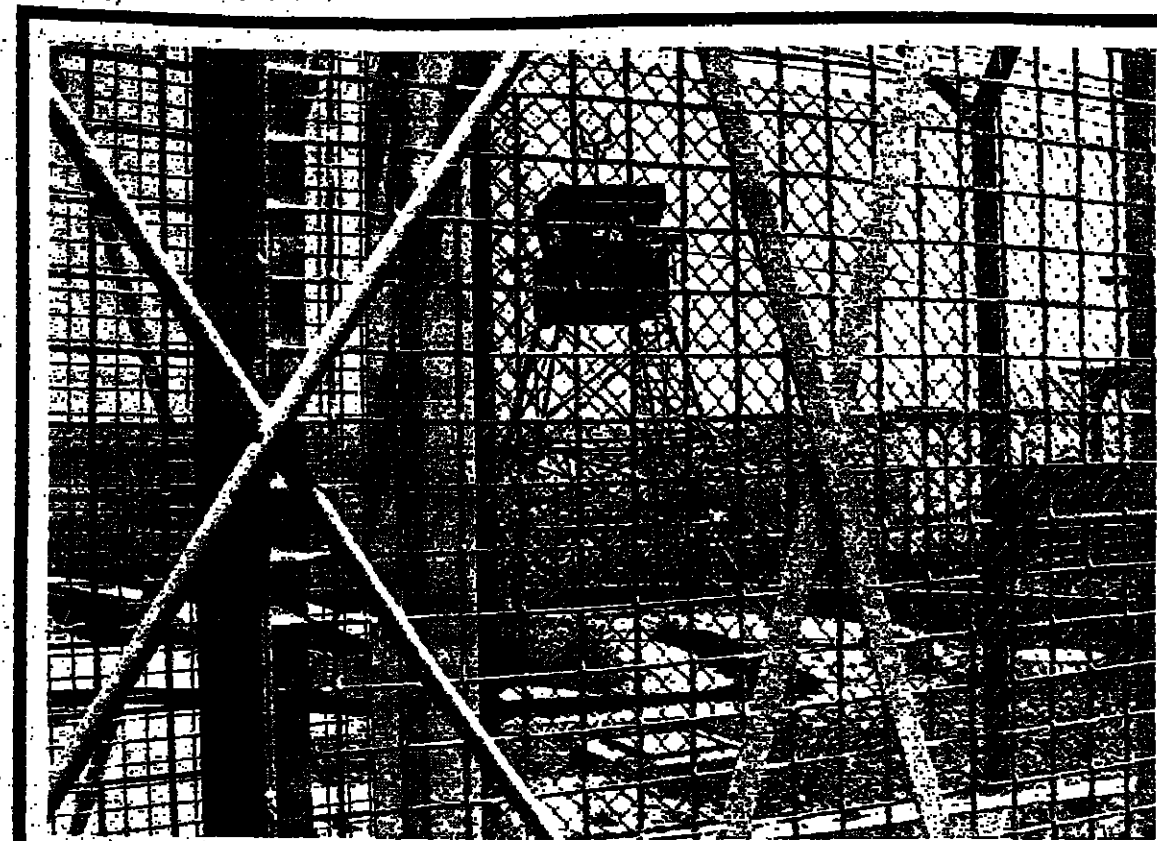
An elaborate security system has been set up as authorities reckoned the prison is located in the heart of Samaria amidst a hostile population.

Addressing the press, prisons commissioner Dr. Mordechai Wertheimer said only a few prisons in the U.S. have such sophisticated systems which electronically control both its inside and outside.

Two metal grill gates and two solid steel doors separate the outside of this jail from the first corridor and there are more gates separating the various wings.

Black wires and other marks of electronically operated alarm systems were seen on the fences and a well-placed source said that other seemingly simple structures were much stronger than they appeared following the lessons of the car bomb attack in the Israel Defence Forces headquarters in Tyre.

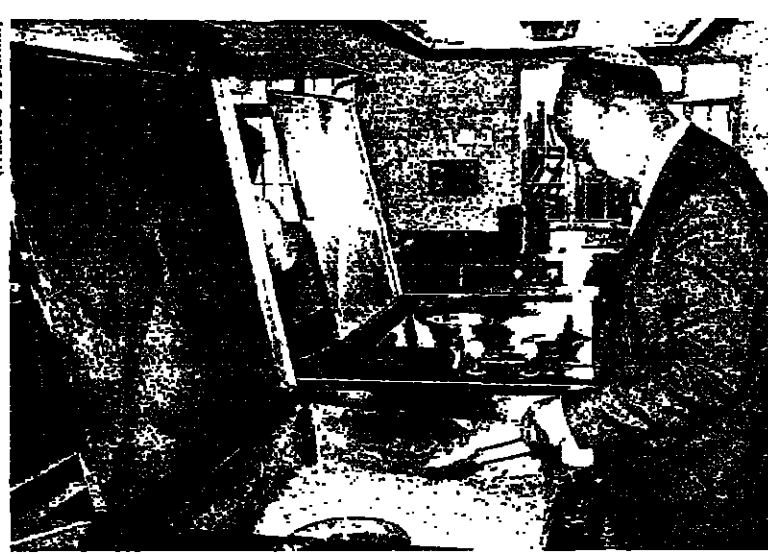
Cameras attached to watch towers



(Above) Heavy meshed fence, inside the walls of the new Nablus prison. (Right) Prisons commissioner Wertheimer, samples rice in facility's kosher kitchen.

Behind bars

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT/Jerusalem Post Reporter



keep the area screened and automatically focus on any movement. The Jerusalem Post was informed.

Some 150 cameras were spread throughout the prison, according to Wertheimer. In the control room there were 11 TV screens where pictures continually changed.

In addition sensors were spread throughout the prison so that if

sensitive doors were opened or if someone as much as touched a window a red light would flicker indicating where attention should be focused. A picture of the area would appear on a screen and the controllers would also be able to talk to whomever is there, through a system of microphones, telephones and other gadgets.

At the entrance to each wing there is a barred room with a guard inside controlling switches. During the night another guard patrols the corridor. Every half hour an instrument buzzes and unless he presses a button within one minute—an alarm will go off. This gadget is designed to prevent guards from falling asleep, prison officers said.

Even the 370 square metre yard surrounded by high white walls is covered by a barbed wire mesh. Wertheimer recalled that in New York there had been an attempt to provide inmates with weapons—by dropping them from a helicopter.

The prison's authorities appear to be so sure of the soundness of their security system that they have de-

cided to provide inmates with beds and mattresses. In the past prisoners slept on the floor for fear that they would dismantle beds in order to make weapons.

The legs of the double deck beds in the cells are embedded into the floor and Wertheimer said he believed the prisoners will appreciate the attempt to improve living condi-

tions and will not take advantage of it.

BUT EVEN if he is proved wrong, security arrangements are so sound that "we'll control (the situation) very quickly," he said.

He noted that during the past three years there have not been any major acts of violence or disobeying of orders among the security offenders. There have been "minor" incidents such as complaints of overcrowding when 15 inmates were incarcerated in a cell for 10.

However, life within the beige and white walls will be boring. All but 150 of the 3,000 Arab security offenders in Israel's jails have refused to work so as not to help the Israeli economy. Therefore they stay in their cells or in the corridors except for a two hour walk in the tar covered yards.

Unlike Jewish prisoners they are not allowed to keep transistors. Because they do not work they are denied the privilege of watching television. The prisons authority transmits music and news over the loud-speaker systems for a few hours each day.

Expecting the inmates to refuse work no workshops have been prepared for them.

But a special small room with a table and two chairs has been prepared for Red Cross officials who visit the prisoners.

Even if the inmates are sick they have only slim chances of getting out of the prison. The lock-up has a clinic, a dentist, an X-ray room and facilities to perform simple operations.

Voters on wheels

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

no longer remembers what a Shabbat is like. The workers may be solidly Likud, but, as he assured me, the independents are going for Labour.

Another cabbie told me that he regarded the Likud's uncouth style as a personal affront. While driving me to Kfar Maccabiah, where the Shamir-Peres debate was to be filmed, he confided that he was beyond being moved to anger by Likud economics. That was now in the hands of the Lord and Capitol Hill.

But the lies, he said, the Sharonisms and the 40 kilometres, not to mention the hypocritical subterfuge of the Likud TV ads and the lack of humility in the face of truly awesome failures—all that, he said, is a direct insult to his intelligence.

NOT THAT it's all going the Align-

ment's way—there's no lack of Likud stalwarts riding the roads. One driver prefaced his election pitch with a long, dismal review of the state of the economy. I was waiting for the inevitable denunciation of the Likud, when he suddenly exclaimed: "It's all the Alignment's fault."

The reason, he explained, is that, while the Likud sets policy, it is up to the entrenched Alignment bureaucracy to carry it out. The Alignment hid moles in the civil service when it was kicked out in 1977, and those moles are now actively sabotaging the Likud. And see how well they succeeded, he exclaimed triumphantly. The economy is in a tailspin.

That was not the view of another Likud partisan, who took both hands off the wheel to indicate the affluence all around us. "What economic crisis?" he asked. "Everyone's got money, everyone's got a car, everyone travels abroad. What economic crisis? It's all Alignment propaganda."

He remained unimpressed by my faltering argument that the affluence is part of the problem; that the bubble is bound to burst sometime. In this cabbie's view, a crisis must not only exist—it must be seen to exist. And he didn't see any crisis. Only a city choking on cars and stores selling merchandise faster than they can import it. All thanks to the Likud.

IT'S A LITTLE disconcerting to listen to the gospel while the meter is ticking away inexorably, but one driver succeeded in gaining my full attention. When he stopped to pick me up, he was enjoying Turkish music, courtesy of the new radio station broadcasting from Turkish Cyprus. Turkey, he asserted, is a civilized country, where you can meet a woman on the street and, if you both like each other, go back to her place and get it on. No problems; no hangups. "When did that last happen to you in Israel?" he asked.

That brought us to politics. He had a deplorably low opinion of Israeli women and of the general direction the country was taking. "Well," I said, "you now have an opportunity to change things."

He looked at me with pity. "Do you really think the Alignment is any better than the Likud?"

"So who do you vote for?" I asked.

"There is no more time for pussy-footing; for half-baked initiatives," he said. "Without peace and without equality we're going to sink. We've got to take a chance. This time I'm voting Rakhah."

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, IBA: Gary Bertini conducting. Jerusalem Theatre, July 11: Yohanan Boehm: Divertimento for Winds, opus 20; Gustav Mahler: Symphony No. 9.

THE MUSICAL season is winding up with each orchestra trying to apply that special touch to their closing performance. Chronologically speaking, the last performance was that of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, which celebrated the 70th birthday of Yohanan Boehm—who for some 48 years has contributed to the city's music life.

To readers of this column, Boehm's name has become a household word. Not only a sharp and knowledgeable critic, Boehm also practises what he preaches. His *Divertimento for Winds*, while staking no claims at profundity or philosophical revelations, exhibited meticulous craftsmanship, melodic inspiration and, above all, charm and a healthy dose of humour.

Boehm clearly knows his medium inside out; thus the piece, while diverting to the audience, poses virtuoso demands on each of the 10 players forming the double woodwind quintet.

The able instrumentalists took their task in stride, with Gary Bertini presiding over a sparkling rendition.

The Boehm was followed by Mahler's Ninth Symphony. What a juxtaposition! A monumental opus (the 72 minutes given in the programme were an understatement, the work lasted a full 90 minutes), it has almost none of the sweet tenderness, so significant—and relieving—in the composer's earlier works.

HERE, THE emotional climate is uncompromisingly harsh, the harmony clashes especially violent, and the length of the movements more often than not reflects the obsessive inability to cut free.

It is only a long way into the work, by the middle of the third movement, that the coarse shell appears to melt, revealing the bare soul—tender, shivering, ever so helpless in its plight. The final *Adagio*, as personal and aching a music as any Mahler ever wrote, may perhaps be received as his swan song.

Gary Bertini mastered the grand forces at his disposal with evident authority and admirable stamina, managing to sustain the tension throughout and according due attention to virtually every dramatic detail. The orchestra deserves much credit for the titanic undertaking.

ELI KAREV

Composer's birthday gift

MUSIC REVIEWS

PIANO RECITAL by Limor Tomer (Tel Aviv Museum, July 7). Bach-Liszt: Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Beethoven: Sonata in F minor, Op. 57 ("Appassionata"); Chopin: Barcarolle, Op. 60, Fantasia, Op. 60; Scriabin: Sonata No. 4 in F Major, Op. 30.

LISTENING TO 21-year-old Limor Tomer the impression was strangely mixed. She should not be credited with the Bach-Liszt, the Chopin and the Scriabin. The only piece that can be discussed positively is the Beethoven.

LISZT WAS a great composer, but he also produced an amount of almost worthless material among which the Bach transcriptions stand out in particular and which are con-

trary to the very spirit of Bach. Tomer in the first place should not have included this piece in the programme at all and her performance only made things worse. She emphasized the Lisztian elements of pathos and "emotional" peaks leaving little, if anything, of the real Bach.

THE TWO Chopin pieces did not sound very encouraging either. Missing was a freshness of youthful imagination, a coherent sequence and a natural flow of music.

As to Scriabin, the special approach needed for a performance of this strange and highly personal composer was missing from Tomer's

performance. Scriabin speaks in sound metaphors which were displayed by the pianist in a rather meaningless way. Scriabin's treatment of melody, harmony, colour and especially of form also failed to assume any special character.

This leaves us only with the *Appassionata* which (with the possible exception of parts of the slow movement) not only were highly satisfactory, but revealed assets which might perhaps serve Limor Tomer in other interpretations: a strong sense of drama, an ability to create and build up tension gradually and perhaps most importantly an undeniable feeling of the "great," the monumental and symphonic in Beethoven.

For the time being Scriabin is completely beyond Tomer's perception. Chopin might become one of her composers with further development of a more comprehensive attitude towards his compositions. If the performance of the sonata was indicative, she undoubtedly already maintains a dialogue.

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Money Matters

Tuesday, July 1984 The Jerusalem Post Page Eight

Negev Phosphates to invest \$23 million

By MACABEE DEAN
TEL AVIV. — Negev Phosphates intends to invest \$23 million at its Oron and Zin works, general manager Daniel Yakir said recently. The investment will eventually increase output by about one million tons of phosphates a year, raising current production by about 30 per cent. Moreover, surveys of the recently discovered Zohar field are to be carried out.

Yakir reported that total sales in 1983-84 stood at \$139m, of which 90 per cent was exported. Israel's share

in supplying the needs of several European countries varies between 10 and 20 per cent, with most of the remainder being supplied by Morocco and the U.S.

He also reported that Negev Phosphates had profits of \$4.8m. in 1983-84, after losing money the previous year. He credited the improved financial position — despite the bad international market — to better methods of mining and refining, a more rational "financing policy," and the dropping of unprofitable lines.

Meridor says Texans ready to invest \$500m.

A group of businessmen from Dallas are ready to form a \$500 million fund, to invest in Israeli science-based industries via the Tel Aviv and New York stock exchanges, according to Ya'acov Meridor, the Minister for Economic Coordination.

Meridor reported this to the cabinet on Sunday at its weekly

session, when he gave his preliminary summary of the recent economic conference in Jerusalem. He also detailed his follow-up meetings with conference participants in the U.S.

The list of other projects in the negotiating stage includes an investment of \$100m. through an Israeli state corporation, he said.

Plea to lower duty on fibre board

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Association of Wood and Furniture Manufacturers has asked the Industry Ministry to revise its present policy and to allow fibre board to enter the country with little or no customs duty.

The association claims that due to the high duties its members are forced to buy only locally-made board, "which costs 50 per cent more than the same product abroad."

Since fibre board accounts for about 40 per cent of the cost of their product, it increases the total cost by about 30 per cent.

"Assuming that furniture makers abroad, such as in Yugoslavia or West Germany, use the same machinery as we do and have the same productivity, we can never hope to be competitive in foreign markets," Moreover, the Israeli consumer is also forced to pay a much higher price for wood products, they said.

First Int'l Bank has 90% real profit growth

By PINHAS LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The First International Bank achieved an inflation-adjusted profit of 151.710 million in the first half of 1984, representing a phenomenal 89.4 per cent increase over the same period last year. The bank's balance sheet showed an 18 per cent real growth rate in the same period.

First International is the fifth-largest bank in the country, and the only one of the big five not to be part of the "arrangement" with the Treasury. It has consistently shown significant profit growth over the last several years, but even Zaid Bino, the bank's general manager and architect of its success, conceded that these figures were unusually good.

When presenting the results for the half year to the press yesterday, Bino refused to discuss general economic issues, for fear of being accused of taking sides in the election. He confined his remarks to matters directly affecting the bank.

On the subject of current-account interest rates, he noted that First International has moved ahead of the rest of the banking system by deciding to pay two-thirds of the interest it receives from the Bank of Israel to its customers. At present this comes to 8 per cent a month, but with effect from August 1, this rate will be increased to 10 per cent paid tax-free at the end of the month.

Already in June, the first month of the new system, the bank had paid over IS200m. in interest on current

account balances, and the customer response had been very positive. Balances in current accounts had grown, and as much as 60-70 per cent of the small *pakam* deposits had disappeared, as they were no longer worthwhile.

Turning to overdraft and other interest rates that the bank collects on money loaned to customers, Bino agreed with the complaint that these rates were far too high, representing real interest rates of some 6 per cent per month. "As bankers we see this as a serious problem," he said, adding that he felt that after the elections the Bank of Israel would have to restore "normal" rates. When pressed as to what he considered normal, he would only say that 2 per cent real interest per month should be considered high.

According to new instructions from the Bank of Israel, the bank's balance sheet and capital movements as well as its profit-and-loss statement were given after adjustment to inflation. These show that the balance sheet added 5.6 per cent in real terms since the end of 1983, and the bank's capital grew by 7 per cent in the same period.

This growth in capital is entirely the result of accumulated profits, and allows First International to continue growing without coming to market for more funds, which would be almost impossible in today's market reality. As the bank's controller, Yisrael Handel, pointed out, that is a rare achievement in the current business scene.

Poor tourists a drain on Egypt's economy

CAIRO (Reuters). — Young Western tourists who trek through Egypt with backpacks, guide books and small change in their pockets are a drain on the country's economy, an Egyptian tourism official has said.

Sayed Sayid Mousa, an under-secretary at the Tourism Ministry, told *October Magazine* that Egypt was not for poor tourists.

"The revenue from a poor tourist does not correspond to the burden he places on facilities," he was

quoted as saying. "The young tourist does not need help from tourist guides and constitutes a loss for them," he added.

Mousa was commenting on what the magazine said was a growing influx of Western youth who spurned high-priced hotels and restaurants and spent little money in Egypt.

But the deputy minister admitted there was no way to stop them and that there were enough wealthy visitors to keep tourism flourishing. Egypt earned over \$300 million from tourism last year, one of its chief sources of foreign currency.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at \$4 per line, including every day of the month costs \$80. Payment in Israeli shekels (prices do not include VAT).

JERUSALEM MUSEUMS
Israel Museum, Exhibitions: The Art of Mosaic (Youth Wing); The Other Side of the River: Egyptian Pottery Objects (Rockefeller); Window to Islam; 60 Years of the Well Built Elephant, American sculpture; How to wrap 5 (Japanese wrapping); Jonathan Boroffsky (environmental sculpture); Scarce (home theatre/greeting cards); How to study the past (children's/Eliezer Centre — closed Saturdays); Happy Accidents — Marcel Duchamp and Man Ray, ready-mades and photographs; News in Antiquities new finds from excavations; Permanent collection of Judaica, art and archeology; Ticho House — works by Anna Ticho — Hanukkah lamps, library and garden cafe.
Visiting hours: Main Museum 10-10. Guided tour of Shrine of the Book at 3:00; Museum tour in English 4:30. Film, *Whose Life is it Anyway?* — 8:30. Magic show, *Silent Stories* of Pablo Aniel (5-9 year olds) 7:30.

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Your money & your questions

By JOSEPH M. BERN
QUESTIONS: Dear Joseph, I have a question about the new bank of Israel.

ANSWER: Yes, the new bank of Israel is a very important step in the development of the country. It is a bank that is designed to serve the needs of the people of Israel.

QUESTION: I am a Tel Aviv resident and I am interested in the new bank of Israel. I would like to know more about it.

ANSWER: The new bank of Israel is a very important step in the development of the country. It is a bank that is designed to serve the needs of the people of Israel.

QUESTION: I am a Tel Aviv resident and I am interested in the new bank of Israel. I would like to know more about it.

ANSWER: The new bank of Israel is a very important step in the development of the country. It is a bank that is designed to serve the needs of the people of Israel.

IBM has quarterly earnings

NEW YORK (AP). — International Business Machines Corp., the world's largest computer company, said Friday that its quarterly earnings rose 20.8 per cent in the second quarter, climbing to a record \$1.1 billion, and that it continued to show growth of orders.

With nine straight quarters of profits up by more than 10 per cent, "IBM clearly has a major momentum," said a computer industry analyst.

visiting. However, over the recent past the dollar has been continuing to strengthen against the European currencies. In view of this trend you might consider buying all of your travellers cheques denominated in U.S. dollars. Should the dollar continue to appreciate against the European currencies, you will be getting more German marks, Swiss francs and pounds sterling for your dollars.

QUESTION: At the risk of being indiscreet, I am going to ask the following question. Do you make up some of the questions which appear in your weekly column?

ANSWER: First of all, I would like to point out that there are no "indiscreet questions" but only "indiscreet answers." The questions which appear in this column and which I try to answer to the best of my knowledge come from a number of sources. These include letters from readers, inquiries received on the telephone and questions put to me during lectures and at social gatherings. As it is, almost every week there are more questions than there is room in the column to answer. I try to deal with those questions which lead to concrete information and have the greatest general appeal. So please keep your questions coming.

QUESTION: I am a Tel Aviv resident and I am interested in the new bank of Israel. I would like to know more about it.

ANSWER: The new bank of Israel is a very important step in the development of the country. It is a bank that is designed to serve the needs of the people of Israel.

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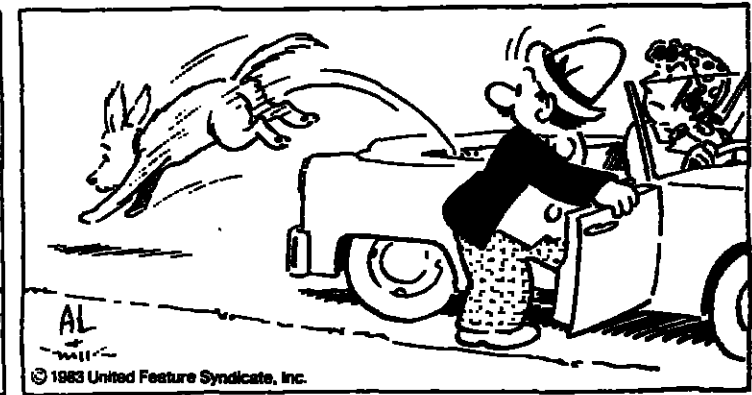
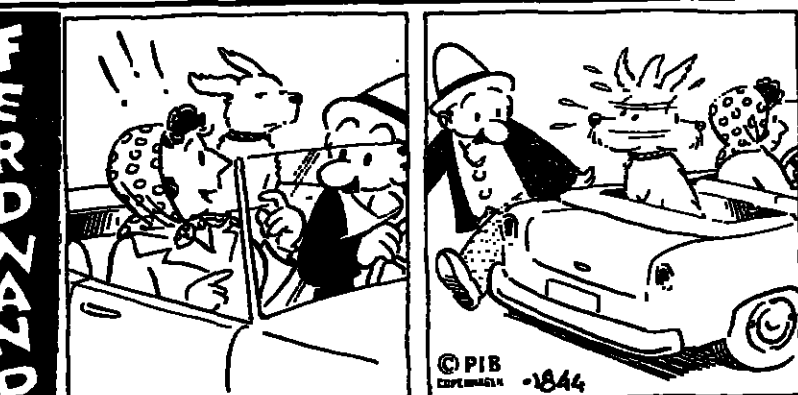
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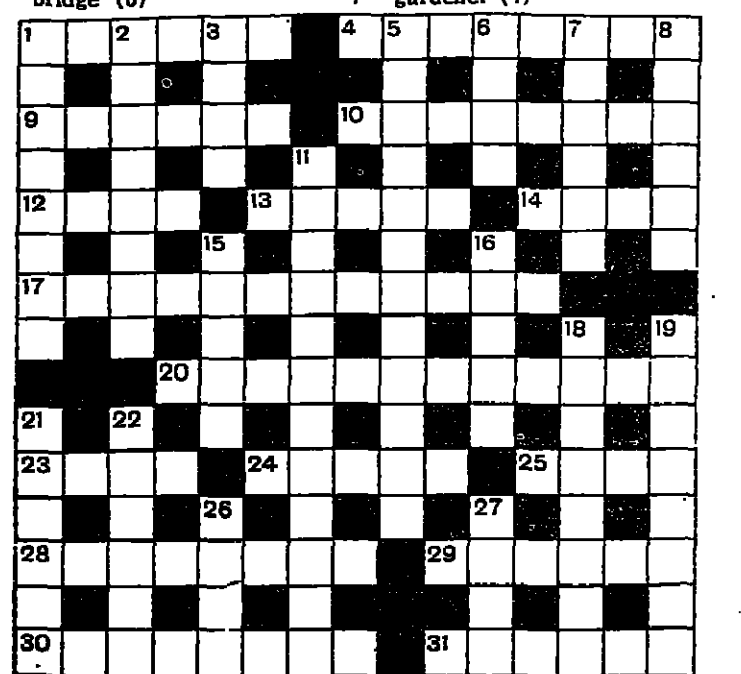
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- ACROSS**
- Apparently I have won that initially sweet girl but the hunger remains (6)
 - One hears little boys are classified (5, 3)
 - Queue to no avail at the railway station (4, 2)
 - Distinguished dandy to open the proceedings (5, 3)
 - Street work sign? (4)
 - Reveal that tenancy agreement is still available (3, 2)
 - What the murderer took and got? (4)
 - What coroners bring in if proven edicts need amending (4, 8)
 - Minor complaint of hard-worked calligraphers (7, 5)
 - The river named Eden (4)
 - Police in ambush possess no Nazi equivalent (5)
 - Small land-holding scheme (4, 8)
 - Advice to timid policeman who should arrest thug (3, 5)
 - Latitude by way of Russian satellite (6)
 - Very keen to get passed on Christmas morsels (4, 4)
 - Look for home counties bridge (6)
- DOWN**
- Bus shelter is overcrowded for a period (4, 4)
 - Male strength needed for the workforce available (8)
 - Common sense veto by America (4)
 - It means the outlook is fine for rapid promotion (8, 4)
 - Frolic by flighty singer (4)
 - University fellow is a handsome chap (6)
 - Allow no pain-killers? (6)
 - Wish bone of contention could be a happy idea (12)
 - Bad lover tears heart open (5)
 - Pile up on the field (5)
 - Trip now that winter has arrived (4, 4)
 - No credit to see money dropped on the pavement (4, 4)
 - Taunted for being dressed like a tramp (6)
 - Wine upset first class Venetian lawyer (6)
 - Upland which is certainly not up (4)
 - Scoundrel taken in hand by gardener (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191, Baitan, Salah Eddin, 272315, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282088.
Tel Aviv: Yehuda Hamocabi, 42 Yehuda Hamocabi, 455198, Lev Ha'ir, 69 Ehad Ha'am, 613862.
Petah-Tikva: Russell, 89 Rothschild, 911405.
Netanya: Carmel, Kiryat Nardau Commercial Centre, 51774.
Haifa: Nardau, 13 Nardau, 664039.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (gynecology, internal, E.N.T.), Tel Aviv: Rokeah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

FLIGHTS

24-HOURS FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE
Call 03-972484
(multi-line)
ARRIVALS ONLY
(TAPED MESSAGE)
03-381111 (20 lines)

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service).
Ashdod 41333, Kiryat Shmona 44334, Beersheva 78333, Carmel 78833, Dan Region 78111, Eilat 72333, Hadera 22333, Haifa 51223, Hatzor 36333, Holon 80133, Tel Aviv 240111, Tiberias 90111.

"Eran" — Medical Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 669111, Tel. Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheva 48111, Netanya 35164.
For information on Battered Women Shelters call Family Violence Service — 03-231679/235922 or any of the Rape Crisis Centre or Eran hot lines.

Jerusalem Center for Drug Abuse and Misuse Intervention, Tel. 663828, 663902.
14 Beithelam Rd.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias, dial 724444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

QUICK CROSSWORD

8 Celebration
18 One who does not belong
19 Milk fat
20 Pig pen
21 Enquire
22 Enquire
23 Enquire
24 Enquire
25 Enquire
26 Enquire
27 Enquire
28 Enquire
29 Enquire
30 Enquire
31 Enquire

1 Leather thong
2 Amusingly spoken
3 Bundle of wood
4 Turn upside down
5 Nervous
6 New LPs
7 Opponent of warfare
8 Fish
9 Large area of water
10 Tibetan ex
11 Frightened
12 Royal order
13 Snapshot
14 Game

ENTERTAINMENT

EDUCATIONAL
9:00 Sesame Street
9:30 Sesame Street
10:00 The Muppet Show
10:30 The Muppet Show
11:00 The Muppet Show
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Money Matters

Tuesday, July 17, 1984 The Jerusalem Post Page Nine

End of Lebanon levy spurs sales

TEL AVIV. - Shares fell across the board yesterday, in sharply expanded volume, while most bonds didn't trade for technical reasons.

It appears that the reason for the exceptionally low volume of the last week was simply the result of would-be sellers waiting for the abolition of the "Peace for Galilee" levy, which took place yesterday. This would explain why the volume on the share market suddenly rose to more than 15,700 million yesterday. On Sunday, by the way, volume shrank to 15,250m., lower even than the lowest figures of last week.

Prices were generally little changed in Sunday's trading, but yesterday's selling pressure forced every single share price lower. Worst hit was the oil sector, following reports of staff dismissals in the National oil companies and disappointing drilling results from the private companies.

Most of the volume was concentrated in the "arrangement" bank sector, as usual, but these shares fell in line with the market. Overall, one can say that if people were indeed holding back their selling orders until yesterday, in order to save themselves the 2 percent levy, they ended up paying at least as much, if not more, as a result of the price drops.

Most bonds were not traded, as the exchange held its bi-annual reorganization of the bond trading groups, taking out those series whose redemption date falls in the first half of 1985. These will now trade individually, instead of in groups.

Announcements:

Ashkelon Plywood, a newcomer to the exchange, published its results for the 1983/84 financial year. The

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By PINHAS LANDAU

company lost IS39.2m. after adjustment to inflation, compared to a IS7.7m. loss in the previous year.

Maxima Air Separation Centre reported a profit of IS9m. for the year ending March 31, 1984. This is a sharp fall from the previous year's profit of IS88.8m. (all figures in March 1984 shekels).

Electra announced that its general manager, Yitzhak Lavi, has informed the company of his wish to retire, having reached retirement age. The board of the company therefore appointed Ya'akov Lipschitz to take Lavi's place, with effect from October 1, 1984.

M.L.L. Software and Computers announced that it has purchased half the control of Computshare, which is engaged in the development and production of data terminals and software. M.L.L. will assist in the production and marketing of Computshare's products, and will invest \$100,000 in cash loans and will provide collateral for a further \$100,000 in loans.

Computshare becomes the sixth company in M.L.L.'s industrial division and the 22nd in the group.

AKABA. - The World Bank has approved a \$30 million, 15-year loan to help Jordan upgrade the seaport of Akaba and the road and rail system connecting Akaba with Amman.

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices

General share index	246.08	-2.21%
Non-bank index	192.52	-2.11%
Arrangement bank index	283.34	-2.27%
Industrial	201.89	-2.45%
Bond index	223.37	-0.04%

Turnovers

Shares	IS727.7m.
Bonds	IS131.2m.
Total	IS858.9m.
Advances	292
Declines	14
of which 5% +	14
of which 5% -	14
"Buyers only"	5
"Sellers only"	15

Bond market trends

4% fully-linked	Falls to 3%
3% fully-linked	No trading
80% linked	No trading
90% linked	No trading
Double-option	No trading
Dollar-linked	Falls to 3%

Most active shares

Leumi	3880	IS128.9m.	-121
Hapoalim	6131	IS115.3m.	-70
IDB	8995	IS 74.1m.	-200

Sharpest moves

Spamexim	31	-6	-16.2%
Ammonium	99	-18	-15.4%
Hiron opt.	40	-7	-14.9%
Rogovin ISS	38	-53	-12.9%

Bank of Israel exchange rates

July 16, 1984	IS
U.S. dollar	255.60
British sterling	337.66
German mark	90.574
French franc	29.508
Dutch guilder	80.239
Swiss franc	107.25
Swedish krona	30.707
Norwegian krone	31.312
Danish krone	24.744
Finnish mark	42.687
Canadian dollar	192.43
Australian dollar	214.83
South African rand	174.79
Belgian franc (10)	44.646
Austrian schilling (10)	129.11
Italian lire (100)	147.18
Japanese yen (100)	106.07
Irish pound	276.94
Spanish peseta (100)	159.47
Jordanian dinar	672.23
Lebanese lira	43.140
Egyptian pound	213.43

Commercial Banks

(not part of "arrangement")				
OHH	212	5	-80	-3.6
Maritime 0.1	990	595	-104	-9.5
Maritime 0.2	302	317	-25	-7.7
N. American 1	1842	52	-10	-5.2
N. American 2	1291	91	-7	-5.5
N. Amer. opt	2318	34	-12	-5.5

Commercial Banks

(part of "arrangement")				
IDB	8995	824	-200	-2.2
IDB B	9300	2	-200	-2.1
IDB p.A.	56200	1	-1300	-2.2
Leumi 0.1	6725	359	-330	-4.7
Leumi 0.2	11600	109	-700	-5.7
Leumi 0.3	11550	256	-230	-2.0
Leumi 0.4	1400	567	n.c.	n.c.
Leumi 0.5	3705	1464	-75	-2.0
Leumi 0.6	3710	214	-90	-2.4
Leumi 0.7	1725	38	+15	+2.9

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Commercial Banks

(part of "arrangement")				
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IDB B	9300	2	-200	-2.1
IDB p.A.	56200	1	-1300	-2.2
Leumi 0.1	6725	359	-330	-4.7
Leumi 0.2	11600	109	-700	-5.7
Leumi 0.3	11550	256	-230	-2.0
Leumi 0.4	1400	567	n.c.	n.c.
Leumi 0.5	3705	1464	-75	-2.0
Leumi 0.6	3710	214	-90	-2.4
Leumi 0.7	1725	38	+15	+2.9

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Fanning the flames

NOT many people are likely to remember that the main reason for the Likud's insistence on elections in July rather than earlier was their expectation that Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad's economic policies would begin to pay off. They held that May and June should pass before the elections because these have always been months of moderate price rises.

The consumer price index for May dashed the first half of the Likud's hope of manufacturing a better image of its economic record: the June index of 13.8 per cent published on Sunday - another peak of inflation - dashed the remaining half.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad, who was called in as a fireman, has turned out to be an arsonist, pouring fuel on the fire of inflation rather than dousing it. "No election economics", he promised again and again. The best that can be said about his policies during the four months of the election campaign is that his intentions may have been sincere, but he could not stand up to the pressures of his fellow ministers.

The result has been that under Mr. Cohen-Orgad all previous records of money printing have been broken, fuelling, on the demand side, an inflation that he had pushed to an annual rate of 400 per cent on the cost side.

Like Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the Finance Minister continues to tell an unbelievable public the unbelievable story that all is for the best in our best possible world. As for the raving inflation, which has become unmentionable in the Likud's election propaganda, there is an explanation and a promise.

The explanation is that it is all the Histadrut's fault. If only it had agreed to a "package deal", inflation could have been slowed. In plain language this means that if the Histadrut had agreed to take a real wage cut, and then acted as well as the government's policeman to keep wage earners within the lines drawn by Mr. Cohen-Orgad, then all would have been well.

That is the explanation. The promise is that if the Likud is returned to power, it will, after the elections, address itself to the inflation problem. As to how this is going to be accomplished, Prime Minister Shamir has left little doubt: the Histadrut will, if necessary, be forced to sign a package deal. How one "forces" the major partner to what can only work as a voluntary agreement to sign on the dotted line against his will, remains Mr. Shamir's secret.

What is certain, of course, is that the next government will have to tackle inflation before anything else. No government will have another choice.

Moreover Mr. Cohen-Orgad's election economics have also made certain that the measures that will have to be taken to reduce inflation - nobody talks of arresting it outright - will in the first instance push inflation still higher. If the subsidies for basic foods, electricity, fuel and water, that were raised lavishly in the hope of restraining price inflation somewhat are to be cut, this alone will push prices up by another 6-7 per cent. And if the export subsidies are to be reduced from their present 20 per cent level, through a sizeable devaluation, this again will push up the price level above the "core inflation" of some 15 per cent a month.

Thus Mr. Cohen-Orgad's election economics have made sure that before inflation can be reined in, it will gallop along to a still higher level.

The plain truth is that any government worth its salt would have succeeded in at least reducing inflation on the eve of polling day in order to impress the electorate. Mr. Shamir and his ministers, bent on their feudal infighting and coalition payoffs, were not even able to accomplish that.

This does not prevent them from protesting, however, that they alone deserve to be the custodians of the nation's future.

WAGE PACT

(Continued from Page One)
 the signing of an agreement for the payment of a 10.6 per cent cost-of-living increment with this month's salary. The employers will therefore have to pay a total 19.7 per cent addition with this month's pay cheque.

The Israeli Chambers of Commerce and the Private Farmers Federation refused to sign the agreement, arguing that their members cannot afford to pay a 19.7 per cent increase next month. Their complaints will be dealt with by a "follow-up committee consisting of Histadrut Trade Union department chairman Haim Haberfeld and CBEU work committee chairman Uzi Natanel.

Chambers of Commerce chairman Avner Ben-Yakar said that his organization's refusal to sign the agreement gives its members the option of paying or not paying the wage increase in accordance with their financial situation. The chambers represent commercial companies employing some 100,000 workers, one-quarter of the workers in the private sector.

Employers sources said yesterday that they expect workers in member companies of the Chambers of Commerce to continue their struggle for a wage increase at the plant level.

Farmers Federation secretary Shlomo Reisman stressed that his organization has no intention of leaving the CBEU, despite its refusal to participate in the agreement. He said that the refusal was due to what he called the "depression" in most branches of agriculture.

Metal Workers Union secretary Yitzhak Giladi said that he was signing the agreement "under protest," because the 9 per cent wage increase falls well below the total wage hike awarded to public sector workers last month. He added that he was "surprised" that the Histadrut had not fought for a better agreement.

Giladi said that it is inconceivable that workers in the electronics indus-

try, which is regarded as the future of the country, should receive less than workers in the services and in industries such as the textile industry.

The agreement was announced on Sunday after several days of almost non-stop negotiations between Haberfeld, representing the Histadrut and the unions, and Natanel, heading the employers' negotiating team. It is expected to defuse the growing unrest in the private sector, which has been without a framework agreement for over three months.

The agreement is the product of compromises by both sides. The Histadrut had originally demanded the same wage hikes as those granted to public-sector workers, while employers had originally offered a raise of 5 per cent only, arguing that wage erosion does not justify any more.

While the Histadrut managed to gain almost the full 10 per cent that will be paid in the public sector next month, it failed to gain the additional 14 per cent that will be paid in three parts over the next five months.

The agreement will date from April 1 this year, though increases will be in effect only with this month's salary. The cost of the increase to the employers over the first 12 month period will therefore be about 7.5 per cent more than is paid at present.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Haberfeld said that the concern expressed by some members of the employers negotiating team should "light a red light for the entire economy." If their financial problems are as serious as they made them out to be, he said, the economy is in serious trouble.

Natanel conceded that the employers had given "more than we anticipated." He attributed this to the "pressure put on us by the prior signing of a public sector agreement," and expressed the hope that in the future the private-sector negotiations would be held first, as was done in the past.

Neglected issues

By ALLAN E. SHAPIRO

WHAT IS the most important issue in the election campaign? That depends primarily on the voter, but the campaign can influence his perception.

Take the Arab sector, for example. At the campaign's commencement, the major issues were probably peace and equality. In recent elections, the protest vote went to Rakhah, the only option available. But while Rakhah won Arab votes, it seldom won their loyalty or enthusiasm. A people about as revolutionary as the Swiss and increasingly nationalistic, Arabs had little use for a communist party that put Moscow's interests first.

In increasing numbers, they did not vote at all. The abstention rate among Israel's Arabs is considerably higher than that in the population as a whole. In recent Knesset elections, abstention from voting among Arabs has grown considerably.

According to some reports, that trend is likely to be reversed, first of all because of the appearance of the Progressive List, a viable protest without a communist leash. After the Kach racist campaign obscenities, it is a reasonable guess that priorities have changed. A protest vote may now appear an expendable luxury. Personal physical security surely comes first.

The most important consequence of Meir Kahane's TV antics may be to up considerably the number of Arabs who take the trouble to vote. Since pollsters rarely cover the Arab sector as thoroughly as they do the Jewish voting population, a major surprise on election day may be in the making. If Arabs vote in numbers in any way approaching their

weight in the general population, the consequences could be crucial.

Not only the election results would be affected, perhaps decisively: attitudes towards the annexation of a new mass of Arab voters might change as well.

Moshe Arens, in the past, has answered questions about the consequences of the annexation on the composition of the Knesset by referring to the consequences to date of the presence of a large Arab minority within Israel's pre-1967 borders. Akinly he has dismissed the danger to the Jewish character of the state, contending that Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza would be handled as Arabs in Galilee have been handled in the past. After the upcoming elections, reality may have a different look, even as viewed from the side of the swimming pool in Savyon.

IT IS doubtful if the campaign has measurably altered public perceptions with regard to the major candidates. Shimon Peres does not appear to have succeeded in generating enthusiasm, although the hysterical Likud hatred of three years ago seems to have moderated, if not entirely abated.

As for Yitzhak Shamir, his visibility has probably increased in the course of the campaign, but exposure has added little to his public image. No campaign biography has appeared. There is still that blank in his record for the period from the Bernadotte assassination in 1948 until he went to work for the Mossad in 1955. No one seems to know where he was and what he did. There is probably no comparable case in recent history of a major political lead-

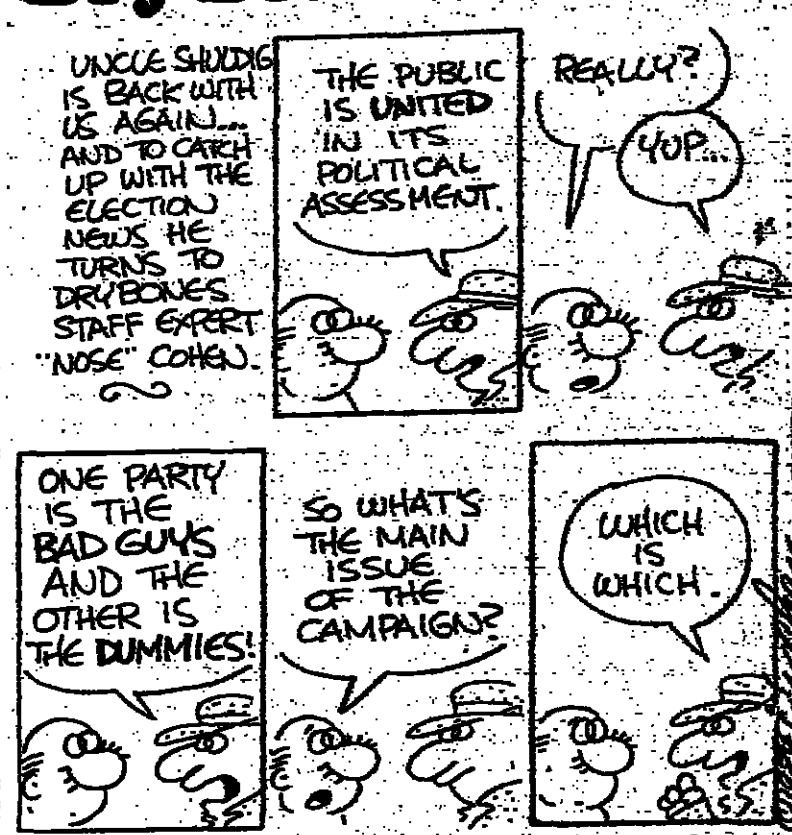
er in a democratic nation whose past is in part a complete blank, as far as the public record is concerned. What is equally astonishing is that no one seems to care.

All in all, we are extremely nonchalant when it comes to knowing about our political leaders. Despite the recent experience of a prime minister ceasing to function during his term of office, there has been no public demand for disclosure of the medical history of the principal candidates, for example. Can it be that, as a result of the general apathy aroused by both major contenders, people do not very much care who is prime minister, only which party forms the next government?

Menachem Begin would probably observe, with some dismay, that no one in his political camp, the party leader included, mentions Jabotinsky. But it is not less surprising that so few mention Begin himself. This is true on the part of Labour, as well. Begin is perhaps far enough on the way to canonization for enough voters to remove him personally as a campaign issue. His record in office, particularly during the period preceding his still-unexplained departure from public view, has been placed above attack or even scrutiny, as distinguished from the record of his party.

ANOTHER matter that has not been mentioned by Labour campaigners is the Kahan Commission report on the Beirut massacres. The conclusions of the judicial commission with regard to Shamir personally are never brought up against him, even though the same sort of inattentiveness where major interests are at

Dry Bones



stake, for which the Kahan Commission faulted him, reoccurred in his dealings with Yoram Aridor with regard to the latter's dollarization scheme, just prior to his fall. How many other urgent matters have suffered because Shamir had his mind elsewhere?

A friend who had been close to Shamir from the Mossad days proposed to him, shortly after Shamir had taken office as prime minister, that, in view of the economic situation Shamir should announce that he was taking a cut in salary and urging all other ministers to do likewise. The caller was promised an answer within a few days. He is still waiting. But beyond Shamir's personal

The writer, a member of Kibbutz Degania Aleph, is a political scientist.

NEW WEST BANK

(Continued from Page One)

July and three months later were allowed to live in military tents in nearby Kfar Adumim on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

Meanwhile three other groups have followed the Adam group's lead. On a hillside near Ramallah, eight military tents are serving a group which include a seven-month-old baby. Two other groups are squatting near Ma'ale Adumim.

On Sunday the government and World Zionist Organization Settlement Committee approved the establishment of four more settlements in the West Bank and one of

the eastern shore of Lake Kinneret. Nissim Zivli (Labour), who chairs the WZO's settlement committee with Herut's Mattityahu Droblies, cited experts' reports that the settlements might not be viable. But the committee overruled him. The report said that land ownership at the site projected for Anei Hefetz near Tularkam was not clear, and that the sites for Anei and Sla'im had not been adequately examined. Anei is considered a difficult site for settlement, the experts said. The plan for the fishing village on the Kinneret had not been placed on the committee's advance agenda.

SHAMIR IN HAIFA

(Continued from Page One)

walked down Herzl Street. The man was quickly surrounded by Likud supporters, but he persisted in denouncing the government, despite verbal abuse and cries like "Long live the Jewish underground."

Udi Cohen-Avidov, son of Deputy Knesset Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidov, summed up the feelings of party workers: "I felt two months ago that if the prime minister had come here he would not have received a very good reception. As it turned out I have happily been proved wrong and this gives me hope for the elections," he said.

During his tour of the upper section of the market, stall owners promised the prime minister at least four mandates, but, like inflation, this went up to seven mandates as he moved farther along.

Shamir last night drew a crowd of some 2,000 people in an open-air rally here. His speech was interrupted with shouts of "Begin, Begin" and booing at the mention of Simon Peres and the Alignment.

Some 2,000 people filled only part of the square and many left before the premier got through his speech, which was interrupted with shouts of

"Begin, Begin" and booing at the mention of Simon Peres and the Alignment.

The only propaganda the Alignment could produce, Shamir said, was "morning, noon and night" harping on inflation. But, he said, the Likud had used the money to create an industrial base which had maintained full employment.

"If we are enabled to form the next government, within a few years we will get the country to earn its own way and be able to tell the world 'thank you, we don't need your aid any more,'" the premier told the crowd, which by then had lost much enthusiasm that a group of young supporters had whipped up at the start.

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READERS' LETTERS

DR. ISAAC CHOMSKI

To The Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, - There are many people in the foreign service of Israel and many olim from the U.S.A. who will join in mourning the death of Dr. Isaac Chomski of New York.

He was a fine doctor and carried on his work till his eightieth birthday a year ago.

Even before the creation of the State, he was the doctor of many of the leaders of the Zionist Movement and Jewish Agency visiting New York. When the Israel Consulate General was established in 1948, he became its first accredited honorary medical adviser; and in this voluntary capacity, he examined all candidates for aliyah in the New York area who were referred to him. At the same time gave his medical services to many members of the staff of the Consulate and of the Israel Mission to the UN, as well as numerous visitors, official and non-official, from Israel to New York.

In recognition of his services, he was awarded a Scroll of Appreciation by the Consulate General of Israel in 1953, at a reception attended by a large gathering of Israeli and other diplomats.

He was a man who sought only two recompenses for his unending service. The first was some good

news from Israel. When one came into his office, the first remark he heard was, in Yiddish, "Tell me a good word about Israel." The second was a good Yiddish story. There were many occasions when he got a good word from Golda and others for whom he cared. And there were many times that he got a Yiddish story from Meyer Weisgal, as well as some spicy gossip.

In recent years there were not too many good words from Israel to relieve his abiding concern for our welfare. Our country and our people are blessed with men and women like Isaac Chomski. That is the source of our strength. They work, each one in his own corner, quiet and unobtrusive. They are first rate in their professions and they work at them hard and with devotion. They are not interested in money except for their vital needs. They lead simple lives and they take volunteering for granted as the natural thing to do.

All who knew Isaac Chomski and were helped by him will cherish his memory. He made our lives better and richer and strengthened our faith in mankind and in the vitality of our people.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL"

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, - I refer to Dr. Mordechai Paldi's letter of June 19, "Thou shalt not kill." I do not wish to debate the subject of the Jewish terrorists. My sole interest is in his words "...the elementary biblical prohibition of 'Thou shalt not kill'..."

Those translated words of that Commandment (especially in the last four centuries) sent out tremendous vibrations regarding morals and conscience. But the Bible did not command us "Thou shalt not kill." The actual Hebrew words used are "Lo tirtzach" - actually "Do not murder."

There can therefore be no doubt that the traditional English translation used was incorrect and led to many misrepresentations and misinterpretations. There is an entirely different word for "Do not kill" - "Lo tahaag" - and this was not used.

I think it is time certain bodies got together to work out a way to put in the correct translation of that Commandment in all editions - past, present and future. The resulting impact will be shattering.

A.H.

Haifa.

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